

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Substance of Haig-Gromyko Talks Examined	A 1
World Bank Report on Global Economy Noted	A 2
Developing Countries' Concerns Over Protectionism	A 3
Message on World Cup Soccer Match Conduct	A 3

UNITED STATES

U.S. Document Details USSR Military Power	B 1
U.S. Arms Control Director Views TNF Talks	B 2
U.S. Mideast Policy 'Self-Contradictory'	B 2
Fang Yi Meets Cornell University Professor	B 4
Wan Li, U.S. Medical Group Discuss Cooperation	B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC, DPRK Begin Hydroelectric Project in Liaoning	D 1
Ji Pengfei Fetes Korean Workers' Party Group	D 1
Korean Party Leader Receives PRC Delegation	D 1
Publishing Administration Presents Books to DPRK	D 1
PRC-DPRK Friendship Farm Marks National Day	D 2
Jilin's Wang Enmao, DPRK Mission at Banquet	D 2
Public Security Sports Teams Play in Korea	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Coverage of New Zealand Cultural Delegation Tour	E 1
Meets Huang Zhen	E 1
Meets Wan Li	E 1

SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO Refutes India on Border Issue [30 Sep]	F 1
Briefs: Indian Delegation in Gansu	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Peng Chong Meets With Italian Party Leader	G 1
Peng Chong Hosts Banquet for Italian Legislator	G 1
Coverage of British Defense College Group Visit	G 2
Wu Xiquan Hosts Banquet	G 2
Meets Yang Dezhi	G 2
Gu Mu Meets West German Patent Group	G 3
Coverage of FRG Max Planck Society Group Visit	G 3
Lu Jiayi Hosts Banquet	G 3
Meets Fang Yi 28 Sep	G 3
Scientific Agreement Signed	G 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Sejm Urges Solidarity's Cooperation	H 1
Solidarity Opens New York Office 24 Sep	H 1
USSR's Baybakov Leaves Poland After Briefing	H 1

Beijing Reception Marks Bulgarian Army Day	H 2
Hungarian, GDR Newspapers Commemorate Lu Xun	H 2
Romanian Communist Youth Leaders Receive PRC Group	H 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Botswana's Economy African Development Model	I 1
Ji Pengfei Speech at Cameroon Embassy Banquet	I 1
Tan Zhenlin Meets Cape Verde Youth Group	I 2
Djibouti Assembly Delegation Concludes Visit	I 2
Mauritanian Congratulates PRC on Anniversary	I 2
Further Coverage of Senegal Group Visit	I 3
Departs for Hangzhou 22 Sep	I 3
Arrives in Shanghai 23 Sep	I 3
Departs PRC 25 Sep	I 3
Togo President Ends Visit, Departs for DPRK	I 3
Tan Zhenlin Receives Ugandan Envoy's Credentials	I 4
PRC, Zimbabwe Sign Economic, Technical Agreement	I 4
Zimbabwe Premier Mugabe Notes PRC Assistance	I 4
Briefs: Primary Health Care Workshop	I 4

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO Congratulates PLA on Exercise [RENMIN RIBAO 28 Sep]	K 1
PLA Navy Commander Ye Fei Reviews Troops	K 2
National Day Festivities Begin in Beijing	K 3
Nationality Delegation Arrives	K 3
CYL, Youth Federation Tea	K 3
Leaders Attend Soiree	K 3
Li Peng Cites Successful Huang He Flood Measures	K 4
Beijing Ceremony Awards High Quality Products	K 5
Success Noted in Merging Industrial Enterprises	K 7
Phosphate Production Increases Dramatically	K 8
Economic Reforms Benefit State-Run Enterprises	K 8
State Council Circular on Procurement Contention	K 9
Economic Problems Discussed at Recent Conference	K 10
Trade With Foreign Countries Continues To Increase	K 11
Beijing Forum Criticizes Grassland Neglect [CHINA DAILY 27 Sep]	K 11
Beijing Radio on Ideological, Political Work	K 12
Yang Jingren Addresses Forum on Minority Sports	K 13
Beijing Receptions for Marathon Participants	K 13
Yang Jingren Meets Winners	K 14
Railway Workers Overfulfill Transport Plan	K 14
Public Health Ministry Announces Achievements	K 14
Geng Biao Meets Former Kuomintang Pilot	K 15
RENMIN RIBAO on Yanan Rectification Campaign [21 Sep]	K 16
RENMIN RIBAO Article on Historical Experience [11 Sep]	K 19
RENMIN RIBAO Recounts Jinggang Mountain Period [8 Sep]	K 22
GUANGMING RIBAO on General Feng Yuxiang [14 Sep]	K 26
RENMIN RIBAO on Stepping Up Geological Work [14 Sep]	K 27
Bo Yibo Attends PLA Commissar's Memorial Service	K 29
Chemical Industry Pollution Reduction Reported	K 29
KMT Revolutionary Committee Marks 1911 Revolution	K 30

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Shandong Capital Takes Steps To Conserve Water	O 1
Chen Guodong Attends Shanghai Agricultural Forum	O 1
Zhejiang Returned Overseas Chinese Hold Meeting	O 2

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Ren Zhongyi Attends Guangdong Awards Ceremony	P 1
Guangdong Holds Conference on Railroad Security	P 1
Guangdong City Congress CPPCC Elect Officials	P 1
Hubei People's Congress Standing Committee Meets	P 2
Opening Session 22 Sep	P 2
24 Sep Session	P 2
Report on Social Order	P 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Rally Marks Lu Xun Birth Centenary	Q 1
Guizhou Meeting Discusses Disaster Relief Work	Q 1
Guizhou Examines College Political Education	Q 1
Guizhou Industry, Communications Conference Ends	Q 2
Guizhou Congress Committee Meeting Concludes	Q 2
Sichuan Gathering Honors Lu Xun Anniversary	Q 3
Sichuan Official Describes Flood Relief Work	Q 3
SICHUAN RIBAO on Market Price Stability [2 Sep]	Q 5
Xizang Holds Forum To Mark Lu Xun's Birth	Q 7
Xizang Radio Urges Improving Leadership	Q 8
An Pingsheng at Yunnan Lu Xun Commemoration	Q 8
An Pingsheng Joins in Yunnan Cleanup Drive	Q 9
Yunnan Meeting Discusses Planned Parenthood	Q 9
YUNNAN RIBAO Criticizes 'Study of Relationships' [4 Sep]	Q 9

NORTH REGION

Hebei Secretary Promotes Workers Congress System	R 1
Tianjin Meeting Discusses Economic Malpractices	R 2

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Meeting Commends Flood Relief Workers	T 1
Feng Jixin Inspects Gansu Light Industry Units	T 1
Ma Wenrui at Shaanxi Production, Relief Meeting	T 1

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Ye Jianying on Reunification With Taiwan	U 1
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TAIWAN

Premier Sun Warns Against United Front 'Tricks'	V 1
Urges Vigilance [CHUNG YANG JIH PAO 26 Sep]	V 1

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TA KUNG PAO on Taiwan Response to Beijing Call [24 Sep]	W 1
CCP-KMT Cooperation [22 Sep]	W 2
TA KUNG PAO on Launching of PRC Satellites [21 Sep]	W 4

SUBSTANCE OF HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS EXAMINED

OW291909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 29 Sep 81

["Confrontation Through Negotiation -- By Correspondent Peng Di" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met for the second time in New York today. Dean Fischer, spokesman of the State Department, said the meeting covered "a full range of international and bilateral issues" in a "frank, businesslike and serious" atmosphere.

Some feel that the temperature of the Soviet-American tension has been mounting since President Reagan took office, and some hope that the meetings of the two foreign ministers, the first in the nine months, would help cool it down. Then, there are others who tend to think that superpower confrontation has its deep roots and will most likely continue in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the New York meetings, as they see them, are by themselves a form or manifestation of the confrontation. They are skeptical about the prospects of an easier relationship between the two powers.

In his September 22 letter to Brezhnev, Reagan expressed the desire for negotiations and conciliation. But he made it clear at the same time that Soviet-American relations are determined by deeds and not by words. He voiced his strong feelings against the Soviet Union's offensive behavior, its quest for military superiority over the United States and pursuit of its own interests at the expense of others. On the same day, Gromyko told the UN General Assembly that the Soviet Union wanted to have normal, businesslike relations with the United States. Then, he inveighed against the foreign policy of the Reagan administration, describing it as one of lawlessness pure and simple which tries to impose the will of the United States and hold sway over the entire globe.

The prelude to the talks are unpleasant enough to either side. The results of the talks themselves are an agreement to start negotiations on the control of European theatre nuclear forces in Geneva on November 30 this year and that the two foreign ministers will resume their talks in Geneva early next year. It appears that both parties feel the need for negotiations, though with different motivations and aims. But it is one thing to get the talks started, and it is another to obtain some real results. Since the positions of the two sides are poles apart, it is not easy to come to something satisfactory to both.

The rivalry in the theatre nuclear forces is just one issue in U.S.-Soviet relations. There are bigger and more urgent issues to talk about. The Reagan administration has all along stressed that arms control can be dealt with only in linkage with global Soviet behavior. It called for a U.S.-Soviet relationship based on "restraint and reciprocity."

Before his meeting with Gromyko, Haig said explicitly that he would raise such issues as the threat of Soviet intervention in Poland, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea in addition to the arms negotiations. After today's meeting, Fischer said, "Everything on our agenda was touched upon."

One can easily imagine Gromyko's temper when these sensitive issues were touched upon. To the Soviet foreign minister, everything the Kremlin has done, from armed intervention in or invasion of other countries by itself or by proxy to the cold-blooded murder of their heads of state, is justified and, therefore, legitimate. "Restraint and reciprocity" are out of the question so far as these issues are concerned.

So, it looks like one has to wait a long, long time before he can see a relationship based on "restraint and reciprocity" between the two superpowers.

WORLD BANK REPORT ON GLOBAL ECONOMY NOTED

OW201852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, September 20 (XINHUA) -- In its 1981 annual report, published here today, the World Bank described the global economic situation as "crisis-laden," but indicated that "the resilience shown by many developing countries" in 1980 was "remarkable." In the face of unfavorable international environment, said the report, "developing country growth was 4.6 percent in 1980, once again substantially higher than the 1.3 percent growth of the industrial countries."

The World Bank stressed however that the overall economic scene envisages not much optimism. During the past year, "recession in the industrial countries, continuing high energy costs, inflation, high interest rates, volatile exchange rates, low growth of world trade, and declining prices of primary products other than petroleum, led to difficulties for many developing countries."

The growth of real output of the industrial countries declined from an annual increase of 4 percent in 1976-79 to 1.3 percent in 1980. Growth in the United States and the United Kingdom was negative (-0.2 and -1.8 respectively). There was a marked slowdown in Canada, France and Germany while the only large countries to attain a real growth rate of 4 percent or a little more were Japan and Italy. The average rate of inflation in the industrial countries were about 8.6 percent. Unemployment in the OECD countries is expected to exceed 25 million by late 1981, representing nearly 7.5 percent of the labor force.

The report pointed out that although some of the developing countries maintained their level of growth, nevertheless, comparing with the preceding periods from 1966 to 1973 or from 1974 to 1979, developing countries as a group grew less rapidly in 1980, and the growth rates differ markedly from region to region. The problems confronting the oil-importing countries remain particularly severe, the report pointed out, while per capita income actually declined in Africa south of the Sahara.

The volatile economic situation has been reflected in a widening of global deficits and surpluses in the balance of payments of various countries, according to figures published by the report. Six oil-exporting countries -- Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates -- are estimated to have a surplus of more than 100,000 million dollars in 1980 as compared to 19,000 million in 1978. On the other hand the current-account deficit of the industrial countries was 40,000 million dollars in 1980 as compared to a surplus of 30,000 million in 1978. The current-account deficit of the oil-importing developing countries is estimated to have been about 70,000 million dollars in 1980, an increase of 44,000 million dollars from their 1978 deficit.

On the petroleum situation, the report noted that world petroleum production declined about 3.8 percent in 1980 as a result of hostilities between Iran and Iraq. Average OPEC prices for crude oil rose by 63 percent in 1980. Oil consumption in the industrial countries fell about seven percent in 1980. However, the supply situation facing the oil-importing countries remains precarious.

On world food situation, the report noted that production of cereals has been maintained at about 1,500 tons in recent years, but cereal consumption continued to increase. Production declined somewhat in 1980, largely resulting from reduced outputs in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, mainly in the United States and China. Net imports of grains by the developing countries totaled over 50 million tons in 1980 at a cost of about 10,000 million dollars as compared to 20 million tons in 1970 at a cost of 5,000 million in 1980 U.S. dollars. The report said overall, the world food situation has improved substantially comparing with early seventies. However, it continues to be characterized by production instability in major importing countries, especially the Soviet Union.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' CONCERNS OVER PROTECTIONISM

OW261536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, September 26 (XINHUA)--The "group of 24" developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America is gravely concerned over protectionist measures by industrial countries which have limited export markets for non-oil developing nations, said a communique issued today by the group after its one-day meeting here. The meeting was preliminary to next week's joint annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The "group of 24" is composed of eight Latin American, eight African and eight Asian countries.

The communique said the group is worried about the widening gap between rich and poor countries and undue emphasis on tight monetary policies by industrial nations. It calls attention to the economic plight of developing countries, particularly the poorer ones. It deplores the apparent unwillingness of developed nations to support international development and growth. It also regrets moves to tighten the conditions on loans from the World Bank and the IMF and deplores the insensitivity of some industrial countries in not keeping agreements to improve the role of the IMF's paper currency, the special drawing right, in the monetary system.

The group cited problems of world inflation, stagnation in industrial countries which has held back the trade of developing countries, high oil prices which have given them large balance of payments deficits and mounting debt, and high interest rates which have made that debt costly. It urged higher levels of "concessional" aid -- that given on easy repayment terms -- particularly to the poorer countries. It called for greater borrowing by the IMF and increased allocations to member countries of the fund's special currency, the "special drawing right" or SDR.

MESSAGE ON WORLD CUP SOCCER MATCH CONDUCT

HK281037 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Summary] The first match of the intermediary heats in the Asia-Oceania region of the World Cup soccer tournament will take place in Beijing on 24 September. As the date of the match approaches, this match has become a big topic of conversation of people in Beijing. People all hope that our country's soccer players will achieve good results and win honor for our country.

"However, whether or not honor can be won for our country is not only a matter concerning the soccer players but also a very big duty concerning the spectators. We are hosting this important tournament. Our principle is friendship first, competition second. If we do not stress decorum and courtesy, do not observe discipline, create an uproar on and off the pitch at will and even cause some accidents to happen, resulting in condemnation and sanction by the Federation of International Football Associations, even if we win the soccer match, we cannot win honor for our country but can only impair the image of our motherland." The spectators in our capital must win honor for our country with the exemplary deeds of stressing courtesy and observing discipline.

U.S. DOCUMENT DETAILS USSR MILITARY POWER

OW300300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, September 29 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Defense Department officially publishes today a factual document on "Soviet Military Power," describing the totality of the Soviet military buildup and its role in Soviet global power projection. Highlights of the document were disclosed by the New York TIMES earlier on Sunday when the Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko was in New York conducting talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Among many charts and photos published in the 99-page document is a map indicating Soviet military projections southward along the whole line from Euro-Africa in the west to north Pacific in the east through the vital strategic regions of Middle East, southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Malacca Straits and Southeast Asia. An extension of the projection reaches Central America and the Caribbean.

The most important issue to the security of the U.S. and its allies and friends "is the military challenge of the Soviet Union," said Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at a press conference here today to bring the document to public attention.

The document stresses that Moscow's increasing boldness and increasing activities in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America "can be linked directly to the growing capabilities and utility of its military forces." "Soviet adventurism has been buttressed by the USSR's belief that the correlation of forces has shifted in Moscow's favor," the document says.

The Soviet Union now exceeds the United States in a number of strategic nuclear vehicles, and Soviet SS-20 theater nuclear forces are being deployed in increasing numbers against Western Europe and Asia. Weinberger explained at the press conference that these SS-20's are highly mobile. While aiming at Western Europe, he said, they can target at China just by turning the other way. Among other Soviet military improvements allowing for the increased use of military power are the "development of an effective navy with global capability and the expansion of strategic airlift capability."

The document says the Soviet Union over the past quarter century has devoted an average of 12 to 14 percent of its GNP each year to the Soviet military. The estimated dollar costs of Soviet military investment exceeded comparable U.S. spending by 70 percent in 1979. The document listed various instruments of Soviet expansion including arms sales, dispatch of military advisers, conclusion of treaties, subversion and using of proxies. "The Soviets of late have been more aggressive in their use of military forces to project their power and influence," the document says. The Soviet Union is also intensely engaged in a program designed to achieve a dominant role in space, it adds.

The document points out that "the Soviets are also seeking to develop a viable oil- and strategic mineral-denial strategy, either through physical disruption, market manipulation, or domination of producing or neighboring states," understanding the extent to which the United States and Western Europe currently depend on imports of vital strategic materials from the developing regions.

"The combined capabilities of the Soviet ground forces, strategic rocket forces, air forces, air defense forces and navy are keyed to assisting the projection of Soviet power abroad and the spreading of the Soviet Union's political, economic and military influence around the world. This is the challenge we face," the document concludes.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL DIRECTOR VIEWS TNF TALKS

OW200306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Eugene Victor Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency stressed here today both the solidarity and military buildup of the Western allies in connection with the oncoming U.S.-Soviet Geneva negotiations on theatre nuclear forces [TNF] in Europe.

Rostow, who attended a special meeting of NATO's permanent council yesterday said at a press conference here this morning that besides the Geneva talks on TNF the U.S.-Soviet SALT negotiations would also take place there between February and March next year. He said that the Reagan administration would not seek nuclear superiority through the Geneva talks, the possible goal is to permit each side to gain a deterrent and protective power instead of a first-strike force. This however necessitates a reciprocal reduction of the TNF to a lower level.

Rostow pointed out that the United States agreed to resume Geneva talks without any preconditions, but there is still linkage between the negotiations and Soviet behaviours in other respects. Negotiations, he said, are not isolated. They are catalyst to the "establishment of peace" but never peace itself. He noted that although he wouldn't say the Soviet attempt of obtaining a nuclear superiority meant war against the West but did serve its blackmail policy trying to achieve its goals without a war. Calling attention to the Soviet military buildup, he suggested that the West try to achieve a successful negotiation through "allied solidarity and military buildup." The senior U.S. official said that the Reagan administration is determined to draw lessons from the year of 1939 by not letting those "unnecessary wars" repeat in Europe. He reaffirmed that the political independence and territorial integrity of West European countries continue to be the main purpose of the United States. The effectiveness of the nuclear umbrella in West Europe, he said, is still guaranteed by the United States.

Meanwhile, the U.S. mission in NATO headquarters disseminated in parallel with Washington the same one hundred-page document on "Soviet Military Power" produced by the Pentagon at the request of West European defence ministers.

U.S. MIDEAST POLICY 'SELF-CONTRADICTIONARY'

OW291529 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81

["International Current Events" program commentary: "Self-Contradictory U.S. Middle East Policy"]

[Text] Recently the United States made two eye-catching diplomatic moves in the Middle East. One is the announcement that the United States and Israel will establish a stronger relationship of strategic cooperation. The other is that the United States will sell to Saudi Arabia \$8.5 billion worth of military equipment, including advanced AWAC planes, as an important step toward establishing strategic cooperation between the United States and the Arab countries. This is, as the United States calls it, the Middle East policy of two strategic cooperations.

U.S. National Security adviser Allen said that President Reagan feels that the United States can become a friend at the same time to Israel, Saudi Arabia and many other countries in the Middle East not hostile to the United States.

Superficially this policy of two strategic cooperations pursued by the United States in the Middle East seems to make a lot of sense. In fact, however, it is self-contradictory and can hardly succeed. This is because in the Middle East there is a crucial problem which no one can evade, that is, Israel's aggression and expansion against the Arab countries. It is exactly Israel's aggression and expansion that has created the Palestinian issue, and as a result many Arab countries are faced with the threat of war.

The long turbulence and tension in the Middle East has given the Soviet Union opportunities to take advantage of the situation. Soviet expansionism has taken the opportunity to woo the Arab countries, sow dissension among them and constantly expand Soviet influence in the Middle East. For a long time, the United States has supported and connived at Israel's actions, pitting itself against the Arab countries. As pointed out by Western mass media, unless the United States changes its biased policy in favor of Israel and recognizes the national rights of the Palestinians, it is impossible to improve relations between the West and the Arab countries and to establish an effective defense line against Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

The Middle East is located at the juncture of Europe, Asia and Africa. It is also the world's most important petroleum producing and exporting region. Its strategic position is extremely important. It is the present focus of acute contention between the Soviet Union and the United States, the two superpowers.

The United States has always attached importance to the Middle East issue. The U.S. Government has indicated time and again that it will give priority consideration to the Middle East affairs and that in its view the security of the Middle East has a bearing on the United States' global strategy. After President Reagan took office, he promptly summoned senior officials to carefully study the U.S. Middle East policy. The Reagan administration holds that the Soviet Union's steady advance in the Middle East constitutes the most pressing and real threat to the West. Therefore, it has made checking Soviet expansion the heart of the United States' Middle East policy.

To achieve this goal, the United States has in the past 7 or 8 months taken a series of important military and diplomatic steps in the Middle East. On the one hand, it has stepped up preparations for the deployment of the Rapid Deployment Force, urged its Western allies to take part in defending the Middle East and increased the military strength of the West in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. On the other hand, it has actively launched various diplomatic moves to improve its relations with the Arab countries.

The U.S. Government understands that to strengthen the forces against Soviet expansion in the Middle East, it is not enough to rely only on itself, and that it is imperative to pay serious attention to the role of the Arab countries. Therefore, the United States is increasing military aid to a number of Arab countries, providing them with advanced weapons and equipment and encouraging them to cooperate with the West so that a defense line can be built from Pakistan to Egypt against the Soviet Union on the basis of strategic cooperation.

In early April this year, shortly after taking office, U.S. Secretary of State Haig took to the road to visit nine Middle East countries and discussed with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other countries the establishment of strategic ties to cope with Soviet expansion. In May and June, due to Israel's fresh aggression against Lebanon and flagrant attacks on Syrian planes, the situation in Lebanon again became tense, and a missile crisis developed between Israel and Syria. The United States hastily sent Habib, the President's special envoy, to the Middle East on a busy tour of shuttle diplomacy, seeking to cool down the conflict between Israel and Syria and freeze the Lebanon situation. Next, the United States invited leaders of Egypt and Saudi Arabia to America to coordinate Middle East policies.

Although it cannot be said that no results have been achieved by these diplomatic moves, not much progress has been made. These diplomatic moves have not changed the U.S. dilemma in the Middle East mainly because it is not willing to change its consistent pro-Israel position. During his visit to the Middle East in early April Haig made little progress in the peace talks in the region because the United States firmly refuses to recognize the PLO and let it participate in the peace talks. In winding up his visit, Haig could not but admit that no progress had been made in achieving peace in the Middle East. Thus, the Soviet Union can fish in troubled waters.

Habib accomplished nothing by engaging in shuttle diplomacy because the United States continues to be partial to and side with Israel. Shortly afterward, the U.S. reaction to Israel's flagrant intrusion into Iraqi territorial airspace and bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor under construction for civilian use was weak. Moreover, the United States ignored a fairly practical proposal put forward by Saudi Arabia for settling the Middle East issue, thus arousing discontent and indignation among many Arab countries.

In this situation, the United States, in spite of opposition by world opinion, announced that it would strengthen its strategic cooperation with Israel, thus further encouraging Israel's aggressive arrogance. This is bound to affect U.S. relations with the Arab countries and to weaken its strategic position in the Middle East. It is revealed that when Reagan held talks with Begin in early September, he time and again expressed sympathy for Israel and praised Begin. However, no mention was made of Israeli aggression in Lebanon and its bombing of Iraq. On the contrary, Reagan reaffirmed the U.S. commitment for the so-called security of Israel. In Reagan's eyes, developing military strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel will strengthen the U.S. position of strength in the Middle East. However, many people hold that the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel's policy and expansion, which will eventually affect the U.S. Middle East policy of resisting the Soviet Union as its core.

Many Arab countries have been dissatisfied with and condemned the U.S.-Israeli talks. The Saudi Arabia news agency pointed out in a commentary that the establishment of strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel will stand in the way of peace in the Middle East. It can be seen from this that the U.S. Middle East policy of two strategic cooperations is self-contradictory. As the United States continues to be partial to and side with Israel and disregards the interests of the Arab nation, it cannot possibly improve its relations with the Arab countries and establish strategic cooperation with them with a view to resisting the Soviet Union.

FANG YI MEETS CORNELL UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

OW261246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Professor Ray Wu, dean of the biochemistry department of Cornell University at Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A. Present at the meeting were Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of education, Zhang Longxiang, president of Beijing University and Yan Jici, executive chairman of the presidium of the scientific council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

WAN LI, U.S. MEDICAL GROUP DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW291314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation from the school of medicine of the Johns Hopkins University of the United States led by Dr. Richard Starr Ross, vice-president of the university and dean of the school, in the Great Hall of the People here today. They discussed the expansion of medical cooperation between the two countries.

Also present were Qian Xinzhong, Chinese minister of public health, and Huang Jiasi, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

The American visitors arrived here September 23 for a lecture tour at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

PRC, DPRK BEGIN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT IN LIAONING

SK240800 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Construction recently began on the (Taipingwan) hydroelectric station, a joint venture of China and Korea, in Huandian County, Liaoning Province. China and Korea, taking advantage of abundant water resources on the Yalu River, have jointly built the Shuifeng, (Yungeng) and (Weiyuan) hydroelectric stations.

On 10 February 1981, the 33d board of directors of the Sino-Korea Yalu River hydropower company approved construction of the (Taipingwan) hydroelectric station. The hydroelectric station is one of a cluster of power stations along the Yalu River. The project involves construction of a dam to hold water from the upper and middle reaches of the Yalu River, where Shuifeng, (Yunfeng) and (Weiyuan) are located. When the project is completed, the two parties will share equally in the power output in accordance with the agreement. The station is expected to go into operation in 1985. The station will play a big role in easing power supply problems in the eastern part of Liaoning Province.

JI PENGFEI FETLS KOREAN WORKERS' PARTY GROUP

OW251652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this evening with a Korean Workers' Party delegation from Ryanggang Province led by Chief Secretary (Rim Soo Man). After a cordial and friendly conversation with the Korean comrades, Ji hosted a dinner for them. In their toasts, Ji and (Rim) spoke highly of the fraternal and militant friendship between the two parties and two peoples. They wished that this friendship would grow with each passing day.

Among those attending the meeting and dinner were Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

The Korean comrades arrived in Beijing this morning after a visit to Jilin Province as guests of the CCP Jilin provincial committee.

KOREAN PARTY LEADER RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW251712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and feted here a delegation from the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party led by Zhang Xincun, secretary, and Luo Dingfeng, secretary general, of the provincial committee.

The delegation arrived in Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, on September 15. The delegation has visited factories, cooperative farms, schools and scenic Myohyang mountain.

PUBLISHING ADMINISTRATION PRESENTS BOOKS TO DPRK

OW251830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- The national publishing administration of China presented more than 3,800 books on politics, economics, culture, arts, science and technology to the Grand People's Study House now under construction in Pyongyang, Korea. A presentation ceremony was held at the international club here this afternoon.

I. 30 Sep 81

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Wang Liye, deputy director of the national publishing administration of China, said the books would contribute to promoting cultural exchanges between China and Korea and friendship between the people and publishers of the two countries.

Wang Liye presented a catalog listing the 3,300 [as received] titles to Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China. The ambassador said the books will be on display in the Grand People's Study House, which is nearly completed. He said the Korean laboring people, scientists and technicians will make good use of the books.

Present at the ceremony were leading members of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and other related departments and representatives of publishing houses in Beijing, which provided the books.

PRC-DPRK FRIENDSHIP FARM MARKS NATIONAL DAY

OW281620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28, (XINHUA) -- Members of the Korean-China friendship farm and their Chinese guests went out boating in autumn sunshine on a nearby reservoir and dined together today to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. The reservoir's dam was destroyed in an American air raid on May 13, 1953 and this resulted in a flood. The dam was later rebuilt by Korean army men and Chinese People's Volunteers.

Invited by the farm the Chinese ambassador and his staff took part in today's celebration. At the dinner, the ambassador and the chairman of the farm drank toasts to the continued development of Sino-Korean friendship and to China's red letter day.

In the capital this evening, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries showed Korean and Chinese films at a reception to mark the festive occasion.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO, DPRK MISSION AT BANQUET

SK300850 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The Yanggang Provincial KWP mission from DPRK headed by Yim Su-won, with (Han So-san) as its deputy head, which visited our province at the invitation of the provincial CCP Committee, concluded its visit and returned home 29 September. Before its departure, the mission hosted a return banquet. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and Ren Qingyuan, first secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee, attended the banquet on invitation. Yim Su-won and Wang Enmao spoke at the banquet.

PUBLIC SECURITY SPORTS TEAMS PLAY IN KOREA

OW271646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese public security men's and women's basketball teams played against Korean Yalu River basketball teams here this evening. The Chinese women's team beat the host team 100 to 79, and the men's team lost to the host team 68 to 90.

Among thousands of spectators watching the matches were Korean Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, Korean Minister of Public Security Yi Chin-su and Chinese Ambassador Lu Zhixian.

The Chinese teams arrived here Sept. 25.

COVERAGE OF NEW ZEALAND CULTURAL DELEGATION TOUR

Meets Huang Zhen

OW241230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, held talks with a New Zealand Government cultural delegation led by David Allan Highet, minister of arts, sports and recreation here today. The two sides exchanged views on the 1982-1983 cultural exchange program between China and New Zealand. The New Zealand minister expressed the hope that China would send artists, musicians and diving coaches to visit his country. Huang Zhen invited New Zealand educational, sports and arts delegations to visit China. Also taking part in the talks were Yao Zhongming and Zhou Erfu, vice-ministers of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Mr. H. Freeman-Greene, New Zealand ambassador to China. After the talks, Huang Zhen gave a luncheon in honor of the guests.

After arriving in China on September 15, the guests visited Hangzhou, Shanghai, Suzhou and Xian. They will watch a football match between Chinese and New Zealand teams here this evening.

Meets Wan Li

OW241344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a cultural delegation from New Zealand led by David Allan Highet, minister of arts, sports and recreation, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Welcoming the first New Zealand cultural delegation to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972, Wan Li said that in the past nine years the two countries have maintained very good relations and there also have been frequent cultural exchanges between the two countries. He said he hoped China and New Zealand will adopt various forms to increase the exchanges in this field.

Minister Highet said through this visit in some Chinese cities in the past few days he found that the Chinese Government gives first priority to the interests of the people. He hopes that China will achieve success in all fields.

Both sports lovers, Wan Li and Highet had an animated discussion on the China-New Zealand soccer match scheduled for this evening. Wan Li said humorously, "We have one more point in common, that is, each country favors its own team. But we will applaud the players of both sides and hope that they will be in their best form." "While we stand for the slogan 'friendship first, competition second,' we don't mean to say that players should not strive for top honors. With this slogan, we advise our sportsmen to set store by friendship and not to violate competition rules and at the same time educate our people in general that they should pay attention to morality and values and observe discipline," he said. He said he hoped competitions will increase mutual understanding and friendship between sportsmen.

Also present at the meeting were Yao Zhongming and Zhou Erfu, vice-ministers of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and H. Freeman-Greene, New Zealand ambassador to China.

RENMIN RIBAO REFUTES INDIA ON BORDER ISSUE

HK301316 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "Statements Unfavorable to Improvement of Sino-Indian Relations Should Not Be Made"]

[Text] On 4 and 18 September, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao spoke twice at the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and said things such as: "China occupied 14,500 square miles of Indian territory in the Ladakh region," and "China has occupied some 2,000 square miles of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan which was illegally ceded to China by Pakistan in 1963 according to the so-called Sino-Pakistan agreement." Statements alleging occupation of Indian territory by China have also been made by other Indian leaders in the past. China has stated explicitly that such allegations are completely groundless. There is a traditional and conventional boundary line between China and India though it has never been officially delineated. China has never occupied an inch of Indian territory, while on the contrary India, in the 1950's, crossed the traditional, conventional line in the eastern section on the Sino-Indian border, occupied some 90,000 square kilometers of Chinese territory and even laid claim to vast tracts of Chinese territory.

Now that China and India have decided to hold a meeting between the officials of the two countries to discuss the way to settle the border issue and develop normal bilateral relations, Indian Foreign Minister Rao went so far as to again accuse China groundlessly. This is unfavorable for a reasonable settlement of the border issue between the two countries and is also unfavorable to the maintenance of the friendly atmosphere created by the two sides not long ago to improve the relations between the two countries. The Chinese people cannot but find this highly regrettable.

We can still remember the scene when the Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited India at the end of June this year. Leaders of both countries recalled with satisfaction the good relations of the 1950's and the acceptance of "pancasila," that is, the five principles of peaceful coexistence. They also expressed their genuine desire to resolve all the problems, in particular concerning the border, that still existed between the two countries as soon as possible. Indian Foreign Minister Rao said: The Indian Government "intends to look toward the future" so as to improve the relations between the two countries and resolve the existing problems. Mrs Indira Gahdhi also stressed: "While seeking a solution to resolve the divergence, in particular, divergence on major issues between us (China and India) we must also promote an atmosphere of understanding, goodwill and friendliness." It is clear that the irrational allegation of Indian Foreign Minister Rao has not only violated the genuine desire of the Indian people who demand that they resume and develop friendship with the Chinese people; he has also broken his own promises.

As for the Sino-Pakistani agreement on the border issue, the allegation of Indian Foreign Minister Rao is even more irrational. First of all, China and Pakistan are two sovereign countries. Pakistan is entitled to discuss with China within its dominion where its boundary should fall. This is in fact an international practice. Second, with regard to the pending issue of the ownership of Kashmir, the Sino-Pakistani agreement on the border issue, article six stipulates: "After the dispute on Kashmir has been settled between Pakistan and India, the concerned parties should hold talks with the People's Republic of China again to discuss the border issue stated in article two of this agreement so as to sign an official border treaty to replace the present one." This statement is very explicit.

The Chinese Government and people have always regarded the Sino-Indian border issue as a question left over by history. It was complicated by the imperialist policy of aggression and expansion and sowing of dissension. The Chinese side has all along held that the two sides should take the attitude of equality and mutual accommodation toward finding a just and reasonable solution of the problem through negotiation, taking into consideration both the historical background and the current situation as well as the national sentiments of the two peoples. We are firmly convinced that the Sino-Indian border issue can be settled provided both parties are sincere, seriously abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence initiated by the two countries and work earnestly for it. It is our sincere hope that the Indian side will take a forward-looking attitude and stop making statements unfavorable to the improvement of relations between our two countries prior to the meeting between Chinese and Indian Government officials so as to help promote friendship between the two peoples and bring success to the negotiations on the boundary question.

BRIEFS

INDIAN DELEGATION IN GANSU -- An Indian environmental protection delegation headed by B.B. Vohra, chairman of the national committee of environmental planning, wound up activities in Lanzhou, Gansu province, and left for Xian, Shaanxi province, on 22 September. The five-member delegation visited the Lanzhou desert research institute under the Science Academy of China and heard briefings on desert research. The deputy governor of Gansu province, Wang Zhibang, feted them on the evening of 21 September. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 23 Sep 81 SK]

PENG CHONG MEETS WITH ITALIAN PARTY LEADER

OW231708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, met here this afternoon with Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, and his wife. The Italians are on vacation in China. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Peng Chong said that in July, the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by him was accorded "a very warm and comradely reception by the Italian Communist Party. The talks between the delegations of the two parties were very beneficial," he said.

Giancarlo Pajetta said that the Italian Communist Party was also very satisfied with the results of the talks.

Peng explained China's current domestic situation. The two party leaders also exchanged views on further development of the relations between the two parties and on international issues of common concern. Later Peng gave a dinner in honor of the Italian visitors.

Feng Xuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, attended the meeting and the dinner.

The Italian guests will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

PENG CHONG HOSTS BANQUET FOR ITALIAN LEGISLATOR

OW291852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening to welcome Nilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, and her party. President Iotti is the first president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy who has come to China.

Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of the NPC Standing Committee presided over today's banquet. In his speech, he said that since the establishment of Sino-Italian diplomatic relations 11 years ago, bilateral relations have been developed smoothly and the friendship between the two peoples has been further strengthened. "Under the current international situation which is increasingly tense and turbulent," he said, "the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Italy is not only in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the Chinese and Italian peoples, but beneficial to safeguarding the world peace."

Peng said that President Iotti is a statesman who enjoys great prestige in Italy and is a well-known friend of the Chinese people as well. "The current visit to China of President Iotti will surely make important contributions to promoting friendly cooperation between the Italian Parliament and the Chinese NPC and enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Italian peoples," he said. "While in China, President Iotti will see that how the Chinese people, united as one, are concentrating their efforts to develop the national economy and broadly carry out contacts with peoples of other countries in order to promote friendship between the peoples of China and of other countries. We warmly welcome President Iotti to China with aspiration of strengthening mutual understanding and friendship with the Italian people," Peng said.

Speaking at the banquet, President Jotti said that her present China visit embodies the further development of the relations between Italy and China. "I come to China this time to personally find out about the social system of China and the achievements made by the Chinese people in building a modern and developed great country."

Referring to the international situation, President Jotti said that the danger mankind is facing at present is extremely serious. "The balance in some key areas has experienced profound changes in the last two years. The Iran event, the state of the long-drawn-out Middle East war, the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union -- all these have imperiled the oil-supply route to the European industrialized countries and seriously interfered with international relations."

"The most enormous nuclear destruction force is concentrated in Europe, and this has made Europe an area where the danger of war is extremely concrete and, Europe will suffer the most disastrous consequences," she said.

President Jotti said: "In face of this reality, it is dangerous to let the two super-powers only make decisions concerning the whole world." She said that at any time and in any place it is necessary to recognize and safeguard every country's independence and sovereignty as well as the principle of self-determination of the people of all countries.

Among those present were Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the NPC Standing Committee; Wu Xinyu and Ou Tangliang, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Chen Haosu, deputy to the NPC, and Song Zhiguang, assistant foreign minister. Italian Ambassador to China Giulio Tamagnini also attended the banquet.

President Jotti and her party arrived in Beijing by air this afternoon for an official visit to China at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee. They were greeted at the guesthouse by Vice-Chairman Peng Chong.

COVERAGE OF BRITISH DEFENSE COLLEGE GROUP VISIT

Wu Xiuquan Hosts Banquet

OW241628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the British Royal College of Defence Studies led by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Freer. Toasting at the banquet, Wu Xiuquan praised the fruitful contacts and exchanges between the Armed Forces of China and Britain. He said the growing friendship between the two armed forces will contribute positively to the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace.

Sir Robert Freer toasted continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the two armed forces.

Attending the banquet were also Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the PLA; Tao Chengzhang, deputy commandant of the PLA Military Academy; M.W. Atkinson, counsellor of the British embassy in Beijing, and Colonel G.A. Gilhead, defence attache of the embassy.

Meets Yang Dezhi

OW261558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with a delegation from the British Royal College of Defense Studies led by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Freer here today. They had a friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Tao Hanzhang, deputy commandant of the Chinese PLA Military Academy, and Colonel G.A. Gilhead, defense attache of the British Embassy in Beijing.

GU MU MEETS WEST GERMAN PATENT GROUP

OW221552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here today with a patent delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Dr. Hausser, president of the Patent Bureau. They discussed matters related to cooperation and technical assistance in patent between China and West Germany.

Present at the meeting were Wu Heng, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Bernd V. Sydow, counsellor of the West German Embassy in Beijing.

COVERAGE OF FRG MAX PLANCK SOCIETY GROUP VISIT

Lu Jiayi Hosts Banquet

OW241702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Max Planck Society of West Germany led by Secretary General Dietrich Ranft was honored at a dinner here tonight given by Lu Jiayi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In their toasts, Lu and Ranft said they hope that Chinese and West German scientists will strengthen friendship and cooperation. Among those present at the dinner were Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, and Chen Xinren, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Arriving in China September 19, the delegation will discuss and sign a cooperation agreement covering 1982 through 1984 with the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In addition, an exhibition on Einstein and three other noted scientists, which is jointly sponsored by the Max Planck Society, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Exhibition Corporation of China, will open September 26 in Beijing.

Meets Fang Yi 28 Sep

OW281536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Fang Yi today had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the Max Planck Society of West Germany led by Dietrich Ranft, secretary general of the society, staff for the exhibition on the lives and works of Albert Einstein, Max von Laue, Otto Hahn and Lise Meitner. The exhibit opened here September 26. Present for the meeting were Lu Jiayi, president, and Yu Wen, secretary general, of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Scientific Agreement Signed

OW291522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Max Planck Society of the Federal Republic of Germany was signed here this afternoon. In the spirit of mutual equality and benefit, the two sides agreed to further promotion of cooperation on the basis of the 1978 scientific cooperation agreement, cooperation in basic research in particular. Both sides said that they would strengthen their direct cooperation between research institutes and scientists. The agreement will become effective January 1, 1982, and will be valid for three years.

Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Dietrich Ranft, secretary General of the Max Planck Society, signed the agreement. Present at the signing ceremony were Lu Jiayi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Wilfried Noelle, minister of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Beijing.

POLISH SEJM URGES SOLIDARITY'S COOPERATION

OW260752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 25 (XINHUA) -- The Polish National Assembly (Sejm) session closed here today with an appeal to the Solidarity congress "to work together with the authorities of the republic to resolve the most pressing problems confronting the country." The second stage of the Solidarity trade union congress is due to begin in Gdansk tomorrow.

The assembly approved draft laws governing state-run enterprises and self-management of workers of these enterprises. A resolution passed by the assembly on Prime Minister Jaruzelski's report affirms that the country's socio-economic situation "continues to worsen" and that the government's effort to improve the situation "had failed to win due support of the some of the trade unions." It expresses support for all necessary measures the government will take in the struggle to overcome the crisis and to preserve social order and the nation's vital interests. It affirms "the resolve to carry on socialist reform" and reiterates: "The National Assembly abides by the position that our country's internal problems should be settled by the people themselves."

The deputy who was entrusted by the assembly committees concerned to introduce the two draft laws told the assembly that the approval of the laws will "end the phase of devising economic reforms and lay the legal groundwork for further reform."

The crux of the sharp differences between the government and the Solidarity union over the two laws is who has the right to appoint or remove the managers of state-run enterprises. The laws approved today have incorporated the propositions of both sides and stipulate that the managers of state-run enterprises be appointed through recruitment or selection by superior agencies or workers' councils of the enterprises, for a term of five years or indefinitely. Each may veto the appointment of the other.

The assembly session also passed the government's anti-speculation bill and decided to form a committee on workers' self-management.

SOLIDARITY OPENS NEW YORK OFFICE 24 SEP

OW261250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- A press and information office for Poland's Solidarity union was opened on September 24 in Manhattan, according to reports from New York. A REUTER dispatch said that this is Solidarity's "first office abroad without informing the Polish Government." The office is "to supply American newspapers and television with reports on Solidarity telexed from Warsaw."

The report said that the office was set up "with help from U.S. unions." The United Federation of Teachers of the United States provided the Solidarity man with an office and equipment.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV LEAVES POLAND AFTER BRIEFING

OW270258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov left here for home today after being briefed by his Polish counterpart about Poland's economic crisis and its plans for economic rehabilitation and reform.

Baybakov, who is also vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, had talks with Zbigniew Madej, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, about ways and means of moving towards a trade balance. Poland was reported to have incurred a record-breaking one-billion-ruble deficit in trade with the Soviet Union.

The two government delegations also discussed Poland's request for increased Soviet supply of fuel and raw materials. Poland hopes that the Soviet Union would maintain its exports to it, fuel in particular, at least at this year's level, according to a Polish news agency PAP report.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS BULGARIAN ARMY DAY

OW231254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- The 37th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army was marked here this afternoon at a reception given by Colonel Kiril Boiadgiev, military, naval and air attache of the Bulgarian Embassy in China, and Mrs Boiadgieva.

Qiu Weigao, deputy commander of the Beijing Garrison Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was among those present at the reception. Military attaches of other embassies in Beijing were also present.

HUNGARIAN, GDR NEWSPAPERS COMMEMORATE LU XUN

OW261700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Some newspapers in Hungary and the German Democratic Republic carried articles in commemoration of the centennial of the birth of Chinese writer Lu Xun.

An article in the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZAVA said that Lu Xun was "a great master and forerunner of modern Chinese literature. He was also a thinker with immense influence and a world-wide known authority of socialist culture." Lu Xun "played an important part in popularizing Petofi Sandor's works, translating some of his poems into Chinese," the article said, adding that Lu Xun's novels "A Madman's Diary" and "The True Story of Ah Q" are epoch-making sarcastic works."

The GDR newspaper TRIBUNE said in an article that "Lu Xun was one of the founders of modern Chinese literature. He had a great influence upon his fellow and later writers. "In his works we first encounter small people such as peasants and intellectuals. His essays on art and literature and selected diaries vividly describe the social life in China in 1920's and 1930's," the article said.

ROMANIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH LEADERS RECEIVE PRC GROUP

OW190313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, and Mihai Hirjau, chairman of the national committee of the Pioneers organization today respectively received the Chinese Young Pioneers working delegation led by Zhang Junfa, head of the Pioneers and children's work department of the Chinese Communist Youth League. During the meeting, the hosts acquainted the Chinese delegation with the work of Romanian communist youth and Pioneers organizations.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit.

BOTSWANA'S ECONOMY AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT MODEL

OW281856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Botswana: A Better-Off Society Emerging From Dire Poverty -- By XINHUA Correspondent Wu Yixin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Gaborone, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Botswana, blessed with a vast land but a sparse population, will celebrate the 15th anniversary of its national independence on September 30 with a better-off people and an exemplary African model in the development of national economy.

As one of the 25 poorest countries in the world, Botswana had only cattle husbandry and meat-processing industries for export in 1966 when it won independence from Britain. Its economy was controlled by South Africa for over 80 years under British colonial rule, 50 percent of the government budgetary spending was supported by Britain and one fifth of its population received relief aid from international organizations. There was a massive outflow of labor force to South Africa in order to get jobs in mines.

The Botswana Government has taken a lot of measures since independence to develop its economy according to the principle of "democracy, development, self-reliance and unity." The GNP in the year 1978-1979 rose to 503.4 million pulas (one pula for 1.064 U.S. dollars) from 37 million pulas in the year 1966-1967, a thirteenfold increase in 12 years. The government began to have balanced budgets from the year 1972-1973 and had surpluses for the recent few years, with foreign exchange reserves reaching 250 million pulas at the end of last year. The per capita income exceeded 600 pulas in the year 1978-1979, an eightfold increase over the year 1967-1968.

Botswana is known for its cattle breeding. The country has about 4 million head of cattle now as against only 900,000 in 1966. Its beef is exported to a number of countries in Europe, Asia and Africa, with beef export volume reaching 65.93 million pulas in 1979, a sevenfold increase over 1966. The newly established vaccine factory produced in 1980 seven million ampoules of vaccine, which played a major role in bringing foot-and-mouth disease under control.

Botswana, formerly known as a mineral-hungry land, is now the fourth biggest diamond producer in the world, with the output reaching 5.1 million carats in 1980. The diamond industry has become a main source of revenues as its output value was more than 200 million pulas last year.

The government is striving to realize self-sufficiency in grain supplies so as to reduce grains import by large quantities. Botswana is also promoting cooperation with countries in southern Africa to reduce its dependence on South Africa and speed up the process of self-reliance. It is fully confident of successes in developing national economy in 1980's.

JI PENGFEI SPEECH AT CAMEROON EMBASSY BANQUET

OW211618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Felix Sabal Lecco, leader of the delegation of the Cameroon National Union and political secretary of the union's central committee, gave a reciprocal banquet at the Cameroon Embassy here this evening.

Among the Chinese guests present at the banquet were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department; and leading members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the All-China Women's Federation and the All-China Youth Federation.

Sabal Lecco said in his toast that the current visit of the delegation to China began the friendly contacts between the Cameroon and Chinese parties. "This has added another cornerstone to the mansion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries," he said. Speaking of the delegation's impressions of China, Sabal Lecco said that they had seen that "the Chinese people in all walks of life are united as one and making unremitting efforts under the wise and farsighted leadership of the Chinese Communist Party." He said China's national economy is full of promise and proletarian dictatorship will be surely consolidated.

In reply, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei said he is happy that the two parties of Cameroon and China have established friendly relations during the delegation's stay in China. "The establishment and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the Chinese and Cameroon parties," he said, "will certainly promote all-round development of Sino-Cameroon friendly relations and enable the two countries better to exchange experience and help and support each other in the common cause of consolidating their independence, building up their countries and safeguarding world peace. This is not only in keeping with the aspirations of our two parties and two peoples, but is of important significance in promoting our common cause to victory," Ji said.

Also present at the banquet were the members of the Cameroon National Union delegation and the Cameroon Ambassador to China Jacob Achidi Kisob and Mrs. Kisob.

The Cameroon National Union delegation is leaving here for home tomorrow. During its stay in China, the delegation has toured Beijing, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS CAPE VERDE YOUTH GROUP

OW291300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with a youth delegation from Cape Verde. Leader of the delegation is Luis de Matos Fonseca, member of the national committee of the African Party for Independence and general secretary of Amilcar Cabral-Cape Verde African Youth.

Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, was present.

During their stay in China, the guests visited Nanjing, Changzhou and Shanghai where they had wide contacts with Chinese youth.

DJIBOUTI ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW181734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The Djibouti National Assembly delegation led by Speaker Abbelkader Waberi Askar left here for home by air tonight after concluding a tour of Beijing and Shanghai. They were seen off at the Diaoyutai guesthouse by Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In a cordial conversation, Tan Zhenlin congratulated the distinguished guests on their successful visit to China.

MAURITANIAN CONGRATULATES PRC ON ANNIVERSARY

OW300834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Nouakchott, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala of the Military Committee for National Salvation of Mauritania inspected the worksite of the friendship port here today and cut the ribbon for the construction of a dock.

He expressed satisfaction with the progress of the project and the superb quality of the construction. He also praised the dedication, earnestness and selflessness of the Chinese technicians working there.

Chairman Haydala extended congratulations on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and pledged to continue exerting efforts to consolidate the friendship and cooperation between Mauritania and China. He was accompanied by the acting prime minister and several cabinet ministers during the inspection.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SENEGAL GROUP VISIT

Departs for Hangzhou 22 Sep

OW221524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)-- The Senegalese National Assembly delegation led by Speaker Amadou Cisse Dia left Beijing for Hangzhou by special plane this afternoon. Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, went to the guesthouse to say goodbye to the Senegalese guests before their departure.

This evening, the standing committee of the people's congress of Zhejiang Province gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. Liu Dan, vice-chairman of the standing committee, and Speaker Dia spoke at the banquet and toasted growing friendship between the people of China and Senegal.

Arrives in Shanghai 23 Sep

OW231656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 23 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Senegalese National Assembly led by Speaker Amadou Cisse Dia arrived in Shanghai from Hangzhou by special plane this afternoon. The distinguished guests were greeted at the airport by Zhang Chengzong, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

The standing committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress gave a banquet in the evening to welcome Speaker Dia and Mrs. Dia and other Senegalese guests.

This morning, the Senegalese guests visited the Hangzhou silk tapestry factory and toured scenic spots round the West Lake.

Departs PRC 25 Sep

OW251534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Senegalese National Assembly led by Speaker Amadou Cisse Dia left here for home by air this evening after its goodwill visit to China. While in China, the Senegalese guests toured Beijing, Hangzhou and Shanghai. They returned here from Shanghai this morning.

TOGO PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FOR DPRK

OW291256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party successfully concluded their official visit to China and left Shanghai for Pyongyang by special plane today. The Togolese guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice-Governor of Jiangsu Gong Weizhen, and Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Yang Kai.

When the Togolese guests left Suzhou by car early this morning, Mayor of Suzhou Fang Ming went to the guesthouse to bid farewell to them.

Bloua Yao Agbo, Togolese ambassador to China and Korea, accompanied the president to Pyongyang.

TAN ZHENLIN RECEIVES UGANDAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW281214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- George Paliel Ufoyuru, new Ugandan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China, today presented his credentials to Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Canming was present.

The new ambassador arrived in Beijing on September 21.

PRC, ZIMBABWE SIGN ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT

OW181304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Salisbury, September 18 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed here this morning. Under the protocol, China will assist Zimbabwe to construct a stadium with 60,000 seats in Salisbury.

After the signing of the protocol, Zimbabwean Minister of Finance E.K. Nkala expressed the hope that the friendly relationship between Zimbabwe and China will grow stronger and stronger.

ZIMBABWE PREMIER MUGABE NOTES PRC ASSISTANCE

OW240208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0516 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Helsinki, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe paid a one-day official visit to Finland today, the first visit since Zimbabwe's independence on April 30 last year. Mugabe said at a press conference that he had come here to talk with the Finnish Government on the development of the relations between the two countries in economy, trade and technical cooperation.

Asked about Zimbabwe's relations with China and the Soviet Union, he said that China gave him assistance during the struggle for the independence of his country. The Soviet Union gave assistance to the other side. Now Zimbabwe is willing to have good relations with both sides and she will not align herself to either of the two.

BRIEFS

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKSHOP -- Shanghai, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- The sixth international primary health care workshop sponsored by the United Nations Development Program, the World Health Organization and the Chinese Ministry of Public Health opened today in Jiading County, Shanghai. Attending are 15 primary health care experts and officers from Benin, Central Africa, the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, the Comoros, Togo, and Zaire. China's health work and system, especially Jiading County's experience and specific measures in primary health care will be introduced at the workshop which will close on September 24. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 12 Sep 81 OW]

JIEFANGJUN BAO CONGRATULATES PLA ON EXERCISE

HK291007 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpts of 27 September JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial: "Make Fresh Contributions to the Modernization of National Defense -- Congratulating the PLA on its Successful Military Exercise Held in an area in North China"]

[Text] This is an exercise which was conducted according to the requirements of modern warfare and in which brilliant achievements were made in military command, political and logistic work. It was a very successful and well organized exercise following sufficient preparations and was characterized by accurate coordination and orderly work in every field. It symbolized a new step taken by our army in raising our ability to fight the enemy by coordinating various armed forces units and using modern combat techniques. In this exercise, the party and government leaders reviewed the brilliant achievements made by various units of the ground forces, the air force, the navy and some military institutes in their training and in strengthening their preparedness for war. On the parade ground, people were greatly inspired by the magnificent view of the commanders and fighters of the three armed forces, highly disciplined and ceremonious, in gallant array and full of vigor. During the exercise and the parade, the broad masses of cadres and people saw the brilliant image and strength of the PLA in the new period as well as the inexhaustible might of people's war, thus further strengthening their confidence in winning a future war against aggression. We extend our sincere congratulations and salute to the commanders and fighters of various units of the PLA as well as the militiamen who took part in this exercise, and our heartfelt thanks for the support of the people and local government in the exercise area!

The resolution adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee points out: "In the present international situation in which the danger of war still exists, it is necessary to strengthen the modernization of our national defense." This military exercise successfully achieved its predetermined objective mainly because a large number of participating commanders and fighters, inspired by the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, had conscientiously gained a more profound understanding of the great significance of their mission in modernizing our national defense forces and defending the motherland and the four modernizations. In the patriotic spirit of placing the interests of the motherland above everything else, they had worked painstakingly with all their energies to make preparations for the exercise. The local government and people in the exercise area knew very well that the army's war preparedness, training and exercise were very important for the safety of the country. In order to support this exercise, they were eager to meet the needs of the participating troops and helped them out in every respect, as they did in supporting the army to go to the front in the war years. Carrying forward the tradition of cherishing the people, which was fostered in the war years, the participating troops also took good care of the people's interests in all respects. The participating troops that entered and were garrisoned in the cities and the countryside worked hard with the masses there to develop the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and strengthened their unity with the government and the people. Through this exercise, people learned again that the army has its roots in the masses; without the people, the army cannot be powerful; and that the people should have faith in the army and the army should cherish the people. The army and the people are united and of one heart and one mind. This is where our great strength for modernizing our national defense lies. The army's unity with the government and the people is a fundamental guarantee and basis for defeating the well equipped enemy in the people's war. This is a real great wall, one that can never be destroyed.

This exercise was an examination of the achievements made in building a modern regular army and was a fairly good demonstration of the characteristics of modern warfare.

By conducting the exercise, our army has gained some experience in coordinated fighting with various arms of the service, has improved its military and political qualities and has raised its level of engaging in actual combat. It is a great impetus to our work in army building, training and war preparedness. The results of the exercise are bound to have wide and far-reaching influence. It will help the broad masses of commanders and fighters to broaden their vision, stimulate their enthusiasm in studying Mao Zedong's military thinking and learning modern military science and technology and make fresh contributions to the modernization of national defense. It will also help local comrades and people to know more about modern warfare, and encourage our comrades in scientific and technological circles and educational circles to have more concern for the modernization of national defense. At present, as a result of the rapid development of military science and technology, there are many new things and new characteristics in modern warfare, such as conducting operations under the conditions of atomic and chemical weapons, the fight for air superiority, the use of airborne troops, electronic counter-measures, tank group assaults along a broad front, in depth, at high speed and in several waves, and so on. Modern warfare is triphibious warfare in which there is no distinction between the front and the rear, and battles are fought simultaneously on land, sea and air. Only when the modernization of our national defense is strengthened along with the development of our economic construction and by the common efforts of the army and the people throughout the country, can we defeat the aggressors if they launch a war against us. Since the founding of the state, the PLA has developed from merely a ground force into an army including land, navy, air and other technical forces. We also have our own nuclear weapons for self-defense. With steady steps, we have now entered a new stage for the modernization of national defense, and the level of modernization of the PLA and our national defense force will be raised to a new height. However, we must see clearly that great efforts still should be made to meet the requirement of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission to build our national defense into a modern and powerful national defense and build our army into a modern and regular revolutionary army. This is an arduous task for the whole army under the new historical situation.

The army must be regularized in order to be modernized. We made a fine start in this respect in the 1950's, but followed a roundabout way afterwards. During the 10 years of internal disorder this work was greatly sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." So, it is necessary to restress its importance, just as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "To suit the needs of modern equipment, we must require the army to be regularized." This exercise and parade was an important measure to regularize the army.

In this exercise, under the unified command, the participating troops close coordinated actions and conducted accurate operations. It was proof that in order to be modernized the army must be regularized and to regularize the army, its fine tradition should be carried forward. Maintaining close ties with the people, the PLA, trained in a modern and regularized way and equipped with modern and regularized weapons, will be very powerful and always be invincible.

PLA NAVY COMMANDER YE FEI REVIEWS TROOPS

OW300517 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] PLA Navy departments and units directly subordinate to it held a military review in Beijing this morning. Leading comrades of the PLA Navy including Commander Ye Fei and Political Commissar Li Yaowen reviewed the naval units. Commander Ye Fei delivered a speech at the military review.

NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES BEGIN IN BEIJING

Nationality Delegation Arrives

OW291219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- The minority nationalities' visiting group arrived in Beijing today for a visit and study and to participate in the National Day celebrations.

The visiting group consists of 631 representatives of more than 50 nationalities from 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The majority of the representatives are model workers and advanced personages on all fronts throughout the country. They include delegates of people's congresses at all levels; new "Long March" shock workers, "8 March" red banner pace setters, model workers and advanced producers on the industrial, agricultural, animal husbandry, financial and trade, cultural, educational and public health fronts; and combat heroes and models in supporting the front in the self-defensive counterattack war against Vietnam. They also include Han cadres and retired veteran Red Armymen who have persistently worked in minority nationality areas, personages from the patriotic nationalities' and religious upper circles, crossovers and members of democratic parties.

CYL, Youth Federation Tea

OW300629 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- A tea party to mark National Day was held by the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Youth Federation this afternoon. Invited to attend were young representatives of the national minority nationalities delegation and members of the Yunnan provincial youth delegation of minority nationalities who had earlier arrived in Beijing for inspection tours and studies and to participate in National Day celebrations. Happily joining the gathering, they exchanged festival greetings with youths in the capital.

Liu Weiming, member of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat and acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, spoke at the party. He expressed the hope that the young people throughout the country would further carry forward Lu Xun's spirit of "I shall give my life-blood to Xuan Yuan," hold still higher the banner of patriotism and, under the leadership of the CCP, strive with one heart and one mind to build a modern, socialist country that is prosperous and powerful, highly democratic and culturally advanced.

Liu Weiming said that although Taiwan and the mainland are separated by water, the people's hearts are not separated. In celebrating the National Day festival, we think specially of our brothers and sisters on Taiwan. He expressed the hope that all the young people throughout the country would work hard together for the reunification of the motherland and the early reunion of their relatives.

The tea party was permeated with an atmosphere of great unity among the youths of all nationalities. During the party splendid literary and art programs were performed by committee members of the All-China Youth Federation, youths of minority nationalities and young members of the central nationalities dance and song ensemble. Following the party, a movie was shown.

Leaders Attend Soiree

OW291654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- A soiree was held at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The event was sponsored jointly by the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and the head office of the China International Travel Service.

Joining the more than 10,000 people from various walks of life at the soiree were Overseas Chinese, Chinese of foreign nationalities, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese in Beijing.

Among those attending were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council; Vice-Premiers Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo and Huang Hua; Zhuang Xiquan, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; Huang Dingchen, chairman of the China Zhi Gong Dang, and leading members of related departments.

Speaking at the soiree, Vice-Chairman Liao extended festival greetings to all. He said the Chinese people have achieved tremendous success in the past 32 years under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and much progress has been made in the work of Overseas Chinese affairs.

At a discussion on Overseas Chinese affairs last May, party and state leaders received participating delegates and issued important instructions, saying that such work "is the work of the whole party and should be done well in a down-to-earth way and that the enthusiasm of Overseas Chinese loving their motherland and their hometown should be protected and developed," he said.

Liao said that so long as the guidelines of this conference materialize, a new situation for Overseas Chinese affairs will emerge.

He said: "In a few days will come the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. In Chinese modern history, the 1911 revolution was a great revolutionary movement with great historical significance." He said he hoped that "the Overseas Chinese as well as the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Taiwan will, under the banner of patriotism, unite on a large scale and jointly strive for the motherland's prosperity and the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of the reunification."

At the gathering, artists of the central philharmonic orchestra and the China acrobatic art troupe and students of the Beijing Physical Culture Institute presented performances.

LI PENG CITES SUCCESSFUL HUANG HE FLOOD MEASURES

OW291244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- "There was not a single death caused by the recent Yellow River flood waters, the heaviest ever recorded in the upper reaches, and no serious property losses were incurred by the people living along the river banks, because of the highly successful flood prevention measures taken to protect the cofferdam at Longyang Gorge in Qinghai Province," Power Minister Li Peng told correspondents here today.

The minister, who had just returned from emergency flood-prevention headquarters at the Longyang hydroelectric engineering project on the upper reaches of the Yellow River, attributed this victory over the flood to the concerted struggle of hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers, engineers, technicians and cadres at all levels under the guidance of the State Council. He said the victory showed again the enormous capabilities of the socialist system in mobilizing and organizing the masses to cope with natural calamities.

Beginning August 16 it rained for 28 straight days in the area of the upper reaches of the Yellow River, raising the waterflow rate into the partially constructed Longyang Reservoir from 800 to 5,570 cubic meters per second.

From September 7 to September 21, 5.88 billion cubic meters of water flowed into the Longyang Reservoir. The holding of the Longyang Reservoir cofferdam was decisive for protection of the farmland, villages, towns, the Baotou-Lanzhou railway, the industrial city of Lanzhou, the Liujia-Gorge hydroelectric engineering project and other installations on the river's lower reaches.

Minister Li Peng arrived at Longyang Reservoir on September 12 and remained there till September 25, taking charge of the fight against the flood.

He said the over 15,000 flood-fighters at the reservoir had demonstrated their courage and determination. They understood clearly how heavy their task was and resolved not to let the people down who lived below them on the Yellow River and the people of the whole country.

The headquarters and the State Council decided to raise the level of the cofferdam. Despite the very difficult conditions, the workers managed to build a four-meter-high, 80-meter-long, 13-meter-wide addition to the dam in ten days and nights of struggle. The sole road leading to the worksite had been flooded, and the workers had to carry earth, sand bags, stones and other material and equipment along a plank walkway between two cliffs that had 360 steps.

The workers had demonstrated amazing stamina, the minister said. In only 24 hours, 60 workers erected a 90-meter-long concrete trough over a cliff, a job which would usually take 6 days. A unit of the army Capital Construction Corp completed a cement facing on the temporary dam in 8 hours, instead of 36.

Minister Li said the People's Liberation Army was the shock force in fighting the flood. Along the entire endangered stretch of the river over 30,000 army men joined the struggle.

Minister Li said the civilians also demonstrated a high sense of discipline and organization. As precautionary measure, the State Council asked the people in five counties to move to safer areas. The order was immediately obeyed even though people were reluctant to leave their home villages. They took with them large amounts of grain, livestock and furniture. The more than 50,000 inhabitants moved to safety in three days.

Engineers and technicians played an important role in the fight against the flood, the minister said. Many of the effective measures were suggested by the experts. Shi Ruifang, chief engineer of the northwest survey and design institute, who was in charge of designing the Longyang Reservoir, stayed at the worksite and reported daily to headquarters on the situation.

Minister Li said the cadres from different administrative levels came to the worksite to help the workers. Some worked for 72 hours in a row without sleep.

Minister Li Peng said all the units taking part in the flood fighting demonstrated a good spirit of socialist cooperation. The departments of meteorology, communication, transport, power and others provided manpower, technical forces and equipment.

BEIJING CEREMONY AWARDS HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS

OW261257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- A prize awarding ceremony for the nation's fourth "quality month" was held at the Huairan auditorium in Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

State leaders presented medals, cups and plates for high quality industrial products, high quality engineering projects and construction enterprises, as well as outstanding managerial groups throughout the country that had won the state quality awards for 1981. At today's ceremony 273 high quality industrial products won state gold and silver medals, 4 capital construction projects and 3 construction enterprises won the state award for high quality projects, 17 handicraft products won the state gold cup and silver cup awards and 206 high quality control groups won plate awards.

Wan Li, Bo Yibo and Ni Zhifu attended and spoke at the ceremony presided over by Peng Min, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission. Wan Li said: The whole party, governments at all levels and staff members and workers of all enterprises should fully understand the importance of quality. Two criteria determine whether or not an enterprise is run well, that is, quality and low cost of production. If an enterprise produces high quality goods at low cost and yields good economic returns, it is a good enterprise.

He said: How can quality be raised and costs lowered? First of all, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the purpose of production. Products are manufactured to meet the increasing needs of the people's material and culture life. The masses demand not only durable industrial products but also beautifully designed and low-cost products. If this point is ignored, it means dereliction of duty and not serving the people wholeheartedly. Second, quality can be improved, costs lowered and good economic results achieved only by wholeheartedly relying on the masses of staff members and workers and by making them genuine masters of their enterprises. Third, the style of leadership should be effectively improved. The method of raising a clamor and depending on a general call will not work, and neither will the method of launching a movement. In dealing with problems encountered in practical work, we should do our work conscientiously, realistically and well, and should strive to rationally solve problems that affect the quality of products and projects. At the same time, we should humbly learn from advanced experiences and technology at home and abroad and vigorously practice all-round quality control so as to raise the quality of industrial products and engineering projects to a new level.

Yuan Baohua also spoke at the ceremony. He said: Since the launching of "quality month" activities in September 1978, enterprises have been reorganized and some achievements have been made in practicing all-round quality control on the industrial and communications front throughout the country. However, some leading cadres have not attached enough importance to the quality of products and projects; some have the habit of one-sidedly emphasizing output value while neglecting quality; others do their work relying on old experiences while refusing to accept new things and making no serious effort to acquire advanced knowledge in scientific management. Therefore, quality instability and deterioration of some products still remain a major problem in industrial production and construction today.

Yuan Baohua made the following five suggestions for improving the quality of products next year:

1. It is necessary to correctly understand the importance of improving quality and expanding variety in the development of the national economy, of guarding against and overcoming the tendency to one-sidedly concentrate on output and output value and of resolutely following the new way to achieve high quality, low consumption and high economic returns.
2. It is necessary to firmly foster the idea of serving the consumers. The development of products urgently needed and sought by consumers should be accelerated by all means; products not needed by society and consumers should not be produced; decisions should be made to eliminate low quality, old-fashioned products that have been overstocked for a long time and whose performance has been poor.

3. It is necessary to combine quality improvement with the implementation of the economic responsibility system. In implementing the economic responsibility system, it is necessary to pay particular attention to guarding against the erroneous tendency to work enthusiastically when profits are big and to work halfheartedly when profits are small thus turning out low quality products. In practicing the system of presenting awards, it is necessary to uphold the principle of giving priority to quality. It is necessary to severely punish those who are responsible for heavy losses caused by unscrupulously manufacturing low quality products.
4. It is necessary to practice all-round quality control enthusiastically and effectively.
5. It is necessary to pay attention to adopting new technology and expanding variety in carrying out technical transformation in enterprises.

Guo Dingming, deputy chief engineer of the Gezhouba project administration; Zhou Nanyan, deputy director of the Hangzhou No 1 pharmaceutical plant; Geng Qing, deputy manager of the Tianjin rug company; and Cao Guanyu, engineer of the Jilin chemical industry company's dyestuff plant, addressed the meeting on behalf of the prize-winning units. They said they would raise their spirits, struggle in unity, concentrate their energy on improving quality, lowering consumption and upgrading economic returns to manufacture more, good quality low-cost products for the people.

SUCCESS NOTED IN MERGING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

OW291633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- Since the beginning of this year, China has made new progress in reorganizing its industry and merging its enterprises.

Reorganization and merging of industrial enterprises is an important method to improve economic results and increase production. In order to press on with this work, many areas and departments have provided effective guidance for the reorganization and merging programs and plans in accordance with the instructions of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council, while strengthening necessary administrative intervention on the basis of continuing to implement the policy of voluntary participation and mutual benefit.

The new progress is reflected in the following achievements:

1. A number of companies, general plants and complexes have been formed to concentrate on producing consumer goods and other famous-brand, high quality products that meet market demands. To concentrate on producing 9 kinds of consumer goods, Heilongjiang Province set up 8 specialized companies, 9 specialized general plants and 115 economic complexes in the first half of this year by merging several enterprises. This has promoted the specialization and socialization of production in enterprises.
2. A number of key interregional and interdepartmental factories have been integrated with the emphasis on improving economic results and promoting comprehensive utilization of resources. Shanghai's shipbuilding industry has 15 big and medium-sized shipyards in addition to about 500 factories producing sets of equipment for the shipbuilding industry. These factories belong to different departments. To accelerate the development of the shipbuilding industry, these enterprises, supported by central leading comrades, ignored the departmental barriers and formed the Shanghai shipping industry company last August. Preparations for the establishment of the all-China shipping industry company are being carried out actively.
3. Enterprises' associations have been run on a trial basis to promote full economic integration in some trades. The All-China Packing Association has been established. It manages packing, production, supply and marketing in a unified way.

4. A number of industrial cities are actively organizing various kinds of handicraft cooperation centers and specialized plants.

Departments concerned have pointed out a number of problems currently encountered in reorganizing and merging enterprises. The biggest obstacle is the present form of regional and departmental ownership. By stressing their own interests, going their own ways and impeding one another, various areas and departments have seriously obstructed the smooth reorganization and merging of enterprises. Many of our present economic policies, systems and methods cannot meet the needs of economic reorganization and integration. Other areas issue general calls, adopt ineffective measures and guidance in leading economic reorganization and integration. Leading departments concerned hold that only by seriously solving these problems can we score still greater achievements in industrial reorganization and enterprise merging.

PHOSPHATE PRODUCTION INCREASES DRAMATICALLY

OW300603 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- Phosphate output has increased dramatically in spite of the fact that in the past 2 years 360 phosphate plants in China were closed, suspended, merged or transferred to accommodate other production in line with the principle of readjusting the national economy. Those plants that were closed, suspended, merged or transferred had a record of high consumption, poor quality and big operating costs. Phosphate output in the country in 1980 totaled 2.31 million dun, or an increase of 64 percent over the output in 1978 before the readjustment was made; phosphate output from January to August this year totaled 1.636 million dun, or over 230,000 dun more than the 1978 output. While both the output and quality has improved, consumption of raw materials and fuel has dropped. The phosphate industry in 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Yunnan, Sichuan, Hunan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Anhui, Guangxi and Hubei has made up deficits and realized profits.

China's phosphate industry was developed during the 1960's and 70's. By the end of 1978, it had 1,099 phosphate plants with a production capacity of 3.18 million dun.

Phosphate enterprises in many localities have expanded their production capacity on their own strength, renovating and innovating existing equipment.

ECONOMIC REFORMS BENEFIT STATE-RUN ENTERPRISES

OW291655 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- XINHUA reporters have learned from departments concerned that from 1978 to 1980 China's state-run enterprises acquired a revenue of over 12 billion yuan as a result of economic reforms. This revenue played a positive role in arousing the enterprises' enthusiasm, promoting production and improving the workers' livelihood.

China began its fiscal reform in 1978. In that year, with the State Council's approval, all state-run enterprises adopted the method of retaining a certain amount of funds for themselves. Under this system, a state-run enterprise which fulfills its state plan is authorized to retain a sum amounting to 5 percent of the staff's and workers' total wages as its revenue. When industrial enterprises were given greater self-management authority on a trial basis in 1979, those enterprises which tried this new system also experimented with the method of retaining a percentage of the profits and the method of holding themselves responsible for profits and losses. Today, in addition to the 6,000 or so enterprises in the country which had greater self-management authority and tried the method of retaining a percentage of their profits, the state has also authorized all trades and professions under the defense industry, railway, communication, post and telecommunications, civil aviation, commercial, agricultural and land reclamation, supply and construction departments to retain a percentage of their profits and hold themselves responsible for profits and losses.

Moreover, the state has also adopted the system of setting a subsidy quota for all small enterprises producing iron and steel, chemical fertilizer and coal and of holding them responsible for any losses larger than the amount of the subsidy. In 1980 the state again raised the rate of equipment depreciation for all enterprises. In that same year over 200 industrial enterprises in Shanghai, Sichuan and Guangxi also began to experiment with the system of paying taxes to the state instead of turning in profits as well as with the system of holding themselves responsible for profits and losses. Thanks to these reforms the state-run enterprises reaped a profit of over 2 billion yuan in 1978, over 4 billion yuan in 1979 and over 5 billion yuan in 1980.

Leading comrades of departments concerned maintain that the economic reforms over the past several years have initially changed the egalitarian practices of some enterprises such as handling revenues and expenditures in a unified manner and that the enterprises, the state and the staffs and workers have all benefited from such reforms by having additional income and other advantages. He added, however, that these reforms have just started and that there are still problems to be solved, and that efforts must be exerted to further emancipate the minds and carry out more daring practices so that new problems that arise in the course of carrying out reforms can be positively resolved and industrial production can be further enhanced.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON PROCUREMENT CONTENTION

OW260956 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently issued a circular to all localities in the whole country, strictly prohibiting contention in purchasing agricultural products by raising prices in bordering areas of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The circular says: Since the beginning of this year, contention in purchasing some agricultural products in short supply by raising prices has become considerably widespread in bordering areas of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The actual purchase prices in these areas of contention are 20 to 50 percent higher or even double the prices set by the state. In some cases, cash rewards are issued to the cadres of communes and production brigades in accordance with the amount of agricultural products purchased. The busy season of purchasing agricultural products is about to start and unless effective measures are promptly taken to resolutely and promptly stop such contention, it will seriously hamper the smooth progress of the purchase of agricultural products and bring about adverse effects on industrial and agricultural production, financial balance and commodity prices at markets.

The circular notes that the following notices are issued in order to help promote industrial and agricultural production, to correctly deal with the interests among the state, collectives and individuals, strengthen coordination between all localities and bordering areas and basically maintain the stability of commodity prices at markets:

1. All localities and departments concerned should strengthen education among the cadres in the view of taking the whole situation into consideration and take the initiative in making contacts and promoting procurement through coordination in the bordering areas. All localities should strictly follow the "joint issue on doing a good job in coordination of agricultural and sideline product prices in border areas" issued by the state departments concerned on 18 August of this year, stabilize the prices in bordering areas and set generally similar standards for rewards in sales.
2. Violations of the state regulations in contending for purchasing products in bordering areas by taking such measures as voluntarily raising prices or grades of products, fixing extra prices for products or giving subsidies should be instigated and affixed the responsibility for their violations. Every department will be held responsible for the prices it decides as will every locality.

3. All provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments are hereby requested to handle price disputes arising within their own localities, between prefectures or between counties. Those price disputes arising in border areas among provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should be solved through taking initiative in consultation. Those cases that cannot be solved through consultation should be reported to the State Council. All departments in charge of purchasing work and the department in charge of commodity prices should send out personnel to conduct investigations in major areas of contention and take effective measures to correct this contention.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT RECENT CONFERENCE

HK260244 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Delegates at a recent national conference on industry and communications put forward some significant proposals to solve problems which have arisen from carrying out the economic responsibility system. Economic information correspondent Xu Yaozhong covered the conference; an excerpt from his report follows:

Delegates said that setting up of the various types of economic responsibility systems in the industrial and communications sectors has played a significant role in overcoming equalitarianism and promoting production. However, certain problems have arisen which must not be ignored.

For example, some enterprises are unwilling to produce products that are urgently needed but are not very profitable; some enterprises use inferior material or do shoddy work; some areas or sectors blindly develop their own enterprises while disregarding the overall situation.

There are even enterprises which violate government financial regulations, practice fraud or evade taxes. Many enterprises set unreasonably low base figures for their contracts and fix low production quotas for their workers, with the result that enterprises and workers earn more money than they should. Some enterprises use their earnings to build ostentatious halls and hostels or to buy unnecessarily high-class consumer goods.

Some of these problems pertain to the enterprises themselves, but they also reflect problems with our economic management system, pricing policies, allocation of profits and tax regulations.

In order to solve these problems and promote the use of the economic responsibility system, delegates proposed the following measures:

Stable Prices

General assessments of all enterprises should be carried out, including not only profits but output, quality, variety of products and fulfilment of contracts. Enterprises which fail to meet these goals would forfeit some of their profits.

Unreasonable prices, taxes, and profit allocations should be adjusted. Prices should be stabilized at about their present levels through government intervention. "Inside" or wholesale prices could be adopted to prevent the great disparity between the profits gained by different enterprises.

-- The base figures for contracts and piecework quotas should be suitably fixed. Workers' personal incomes should rise or fall with the profitability and productivity of the enterprises they work in. And increase in bonuses should not surpass the increase in productivity and profits. The basic wages of those who do not fulfil their quotas should be suitably reduced.

-- Most of the funds retained by enterprises should be used to expand production and collective welfare facilities. The ratio of the two should be determined at a workers' conference. Banks should adjust their interest rates to attract unused funds, so that such funds could be used to further technological transformation.

-- Finances should be supervised more closely. Those who observe the regulations should be commended, while those who violate them should be punished.

--Economic regulations and offices to enforce them should be established without delay. Lawful interests of the enterprises should be protected and managerial guidance should be provided. Economic disputes should be resolved and unlawful practices punished.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES CONTINUES TO INCREASE

HK291158 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0821 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Report: "China's Import Trade Continues To Increase by a Comparatively Big Margin"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a report by our reporter, China's import trade continues to increase by a comparatively big margin this year. The total import value for August was \$12.144 billion, an 8.7 percent increase over the same period last year. Total export value for the same month was \$12.8 billion. Export value slightly exceeds import value.

In accordance with the state policies and plans, China has, in various socialist historical periods, imported from foreign countries some equipment and facilities to complete its capital construction projects one after another. At the same time, China has also imported industrial raw materials and market goods which the people need in their daily life. All this has played a necessary role in improving people's material and cultural life.

According to statistics, China's total import value in 1950 was \$580 million and the amount increased to \$19.5 billion last year, an increase of more than 3000 percent. In recent years, with the readjustment of its national economy, the structure of China's commodity imports has also changed greatly. The import of raw materials for the light and textile industries in 1980 registered a 75.3 percent increase over 1979. However, the import of raw materials for heavy industry dropped by 25 percent. The import of agricultural capital goods increased by 54.2 percent, means of livelihood and market goods by 41 percent. The import value of new technology, complete sets of equipment, electrical machinery and instruments accounted for 26.1 percent of the total import value. The import value of industrial raw materials and means of livelihood made up 45 percent and 21.5 percent respectively of the total import value.

In 1950, China only imported goods from 30 countries or so and now the number has increased to more than 100. China's imports from Japan, Hong Kong, Macao, the EEC and the United States have successively increased by 44.8 percent, 50.7 percent, 16.2 percent and 50.9 percent respectively.

BEIJING FORUM CRITICIZES GRASSLAND NEGLECT

HK280748 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Livestock farming in China remains primitive because grasslands have been neglected for many years, it was decided at a recent forum on grasslands held in Beijing.

Figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Reclamation, which sponsored the forum, showed that out of 176 million mu of prairie, 137 million could be used for grazing, but only 93.96 million mu, about 53 per cent of the usable area, were used last, reports economic information.

Degeneration of usable pasture had become a serious problem in recent years, the forum found.

About 50 per cent of the 137 million mu of usable pasture had begun to degenerate, and 13.19 million mu had deteriorated to the point where annual output of dry grass was 100 catties per mu or less.

The forum suggested several measures to improve the grasslands:

Make a thorough survey of grasslands and delineate grazing areas for each commune's regular use.

- Practise rotation grazing so as to maintain as much pasture as possible.
- Enclose pasturelands with fences and try to increase the yield by sowing pulse seed along with grass.
- Breed better strains of grass, concentrating on cold-resistant and drought-enduring varieties.
- Build more dams and continue to improve animal husbandry.
- Assign professional consultants to the grasslands and introduce the responsibility system.

The forum looks forward to a grasslands law to be issued soon by the state, economic information said.

Departments at all levels must plan for grasslands development and allocate funds and resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Reclamation pointed out. It also suggested that the state banks should grant low-interest loans for grasslands development.

BEIJING RADIO ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

OW252200 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Strengthen Ideological and Political Work, Improve the Quality of Workers and Staff"]

[Text] The basis of ideological and political work during the new period is to uphold the four fundamental principles, continuously raise the political consciousness of workers and staff, unify their thinking and understanding on the basis of the line, principles and policies formulated by the party since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and enhance vigor to successfully carry out the building of the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Politics is the concentrated manifestation of economic affairs. The political and ideological work in the enterprises must be combined with economic affairs -- both management and technical work. Political and ideological work which deviates from production and management will be devoid of content and will achieve few results. However, it is also wrong to stress only economic affairs and ignore and abandon ideological education. The problem which merits our attention is that while implementing the economic responsibility system, some enterprises have slackened ideological education thereby fostering the idea of only working for money among some workers and staff. This tendency must be rectified.

In strengthening ideological and political work, leaders at various levels must take the lead in setting good party style, overcoming laxity and weakness and daring to struggle against all unhealthy tendencies. It is necessary to exercise patience in offering guidance on problems related to thinking and understanding. To clearly distinguish between rights and wrongs and be fair and strict in meting out punishments, it is necessary to properly deal with acts of violation of law and discipline. It is imperative that disciplinary action is taken against those who have seriously violated labor discipline and refused to mend their way despite repeated admonitions.

In doing ideological and political work it is also necessary to give special attention to the training of the younger generation. Party and CYL organizations should help young workers and staff overcome shortcomings, befriend them and help them solve practical problems in life so as to gradually turn them into a vital force with a high degree of awareness, discipline and technical knowledge for building modernization.

YANG JINGREN ADDRESSES FORUM ON MINORITY SPORTS

OW291101 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The national forum on physical culture and sports among minority nationalities ended with success in Beijing today. The forum held that in promoting physical culture and sports among minority nationalities we must adhere to the nationalities policy, actively develop the traditional sports of minority nationalities as well as modern sports, improve the health of minority people and their skills in sports and enliven the cultural life of the masses to enhance national unity and develop socialist spiritual civilization in support of socialist modernization. Our work principle should be to actively promote sports, strengthen leadership over the work and advance steadily in the course of restructuring and improving.

Li Menghua, minister in charge of the Physical Cultural and Sports Commission, and Yang Dongsheng, vice minister in charge of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, delivered reports on the traditional sports of minority nationalities and on nationalities work respectively.

Vice Premier Yang Jingren also made a speech at the forum. He called on people's governments at all levels to show concern for and pay attention to nationality sports by including the work on their agendas. They must take an interest in, check and guide the work of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Nationalities Affairs Commission and other departments concerned to ensure that a good job is done in this field.

In this connection, this station presents a commentary entitled "Actively Develop Nationality Sport." The commentary says: Ours is a unified multinational country. In their respective historical development, in work and in struggle, the various fraternal nationalities have created colorful traditional sports of their own which have added splendor to festivals and brought joy and happiness to the masses. Nationality sports have been looked upon as indications of the prosperity and happiness of the various nationalities.

Since the founding of new China, the party and the government have attached much importance to the physical culture and sports of minority nationalities while the various nationalities have made tremendous progress in developing modern sports. More and more athletes from the minority nationalities have joined the ranks of world record holders and winners of national and international championships. They have won honor for the motherland and made valuable contributions in developing socialist sports in our country. Nationality sports will make bigger strides in the new historical period with the flourishing and development of the economy and culture. They physical culture and sports committees and nationalities affairs committees at all levels must promote sports and strengthen leadership over them. To this end, we must proceed from reality and promote them according to local conditions and within the limits of respective capabilities. Sports should be promoted in line with the principle of using spare time and conducting them on a voluntary basis, on a small scale and with more variety. Sports activities should be carried out at the grassroots level and in nearby places by taking into consideration available spare time. In the meantime, the departments concerned should adopt effective measures to bring up in the various minority areas more sports cadres and coaches who have socialist consciousness and specialized knowledge.

BEIJING RECEPTIONS FOR MARATHON PARTICIPANTS

OW251938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Athletic Association and the organizing committee for the 1981 Beijing international marathon gave a reception in honor of the participants from various countries in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The marathon race will be held here September 27. 24 ace runners from Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Norway, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sweden, Tanzania and the United States, and 52 runners from the host country, have arrived for the event.

Li Wenyao, president of the Chinese Athletic Association and chairman of the marathon organizing committee; Keizo Saji, chairman of the board and president of Suntory Limited of Japan, and Yang Jian, representative of the Chinese runners, made toasts at the reception.

Present at the reception were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Zhong Shitong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee.

This morning, the information committee of the marathon gave a press conference. Li Wenyao briefed nearly one hundred foreign and Chinese journalists on the preparations and agenda of the marathon, and answered questions raised by the journalists.

Yang Jingren Meets Winners

OW272313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- A prize-giving ceremony for 1981 Beijing international marathon was held here this evening.

Amidst warm applause, Chinese Vice-Premier Yang Jingren presented prizes to the first ten finishers of the marathon competition which was held here earlier today.

RAILWAY WORKERS OVERFULFILL TRANSPORT PLAN

OW280251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Sep (XINHUA) -- The broad masses of Chinese railway workers have overfulfilled their transport task after combating floods, high temperatures and other difficulties. The railway system transported more than 630 million passengers and more than 690 million dun of cargo between January and August this year overfulfilling plans by 6.3 percent and 3.8 percent respectively.

Heavy and torrential rains have been reported successively in many areas of our country since the beginning of summer this year resulting in the flooding of 53 trunk lines and sidelines of the entire railway system. Major trunk lines such as the Chengdu-Kunming, Chengdu-Chongqing, Baoji-Chengdu, Baoji-Tianshui, Yangpingguan-Ankang, Changchun-Dalian, Shenyang-Dandong and Mudanjiang-Jiamusi lines suffered record damages with roadbeds, rails and bridges destroyed by floods. Some cables and houses were also damaged. According to statistics, by 31 August, the whole railway system experienced flooding on 110 occasions and transport operations were held up for an aggregated total of more than 3,100 hours seriously affecting normal railway transport. Furthermore, high temperatures that hit places in south China also caused hardship to railway transport.

Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" in the face of floods and high temperatures, the broad masses of railway workers are struggling to repair damaged railways and restore transportation as soon as possible. So far 52 trunk lines and sidelines of the railway system damaged by the floods have been repaired and normal transport operations restored while the repair of the Honghuapu-Danjiahuang section of the Baoji-Chengdu railway is continuing.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ACHIEVEMENTS

OW281554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Public Health today announced new China's major achievements in medical and health work in the past 32 years:

Life expectancy rose from 35 years in 1949 to 68 in 1980.

Mortality rate dropped from 25 per thousand to 6.2 per thousand between 1949-1980. Infant mortality fell from a national 200 per thousand in 1949 to 20-30 per thousand in the rural areas and 12 per thousand in the cities in 1980.

The pattern of diseases has changed. Smallpox was wiped out and bubonic plague, venereal disease, kala-azar, relapsing fever, typhus have in the main been eliminated. Cases of schistosomiasis dropped from over 10 million to 2.5 million, malaria from 30 million to a few million.

A nationwide network of medicine and health has been set up. Between 1949 and 1980, the number of health establishments increased from 3,670 up to 180,553; hospital beds from 80,000 to 1,982 million; medical workers from just over half a million to some 2.8 million.

Rural health service has been improved. Over 2,000 counties, 50,000 communes and most of the production brigades are in a three-level medical network. There are now 2,377 hospitals, 2,093 epidemic prevention centers and almost 2,000 maternity centers at the county level; 55,413 clinics in communes. The countryside has 1.48 million qualified doctors, nurses and pharmacists. There are 1.21 million beds for in-patients. In 1947, there were only 11,000 hospital beds for the whole countryside. A cooperative medical service is provided by some 1.5 million "barefoot doctors" who are trained from among the local peasants. One-third of them have reached the professional level of secondary medical personnel. The service is provided by the brigades' public welfare funds and peasants' payments.

There are 24 children's hospitals, 135 child and maternity centers, and 2,610 child and maternity clinics, with 50,000 gynecologists and pediatricians.

China now has 109 medical colleges with a teaching staff of over 30,000. Since the founding of new China, there were 406,000 graduates from medical colleges. Before 1949, there were only 22 medical colleges and 9,000 graduates in two decades.

The country has set up 9 national medical research centers. Leading is the 9,000-member Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences which supervises 20 specialised research institutes, and the national research center of traditional Chinese medicine staffed by 3,000.

Following are the most important scientific achievements among the 335 awarded state prizes since the founding of new China; isolation and culture of chlamydia trachomatis; study on mechanism of acupuncture and analgesia; treatment of acute abdomen and hepatobiliary stone with the combination of traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine; treatment of extensive burn; retransplantation of severed limbs; culture of epidermoid-cell strain and spindle-cell strain of carcinoma of nasopharynx; radical treatment of chorionic carcinoma; alpha-fetal protein test for the diagnosis of liver cancer in early stage; investigation of morbidity and distribution of malignant tumors; and discovery of an antimalarial drug -- arteannuin.

GENG BIAO MEETS FORMER KUOMINTANG PILOT

OW291618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of defense, received here today Huang Zhicheng, deputy director of a flying school of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and former major and flight instructor of the Kuomintang Air Force. He crossed over to the mainland in August.

Praising Huang's patriotic act of crossing over to the mainland in a fighter, Vice-Premier Geng said that the reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of the mainland and Taiwan people. "Only through the reunification of the motherland, can the mainland and Taiwan cooperate together and learn from each other's strong points to offset one's weaknesses, thus making the motherland more prosperous and powerful."

Geng briefly outlined for Huang China's internal and external situations and the building of the army. He encouraged Huang to contribute to the modernization program of the country and the army.

Huang, who returned here today after traveling to Shenyang, Anshan and Dalian, said that he was impressed after visiting factories, rural people's communes and harbors.

He said, "China has a sound industrial foundation and some quite advanced techniques. The people are very industrious and firm and their lives have been improved considerably."

He said that he has learned much from the visits and has full confidence in the country's prospects.

Present at the reception were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA, Shi Jinqian, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, and Huang Liqing, deputy political commissar of the PLA Air Force.

RENMIN RIBAO ON YANAN RECTIFICATION CAMPAIGN

HK290340 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Mao Shengping [3029 0581 1629]: "The Yanan Rectification Campaign Laid the Ideological Foundation for the Victory of the Nationwide Revolution"]

[Text] The Yanan rectification campaign was an effective form created by Comrade Mao Zedong for carrying out Marxist ideological education in the whole party and was an important contribution to the Marxist-Leninist party-building theory. By means of the rectification campaign and study, the whole party overcame leftist and rightist erroneous ideas, particularly the leftist dogmatism represented by Wang Ming, and further mastered the basic orientation of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This strengthened the unity and unification of the whole party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and laid a solid foundation for victory in both the war of resistance against Japan and countrywide liberation. Just as the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China pointed out: "During the anti-Japanese war, the party conducted a rectification movement, a movement of Marxist education. Launched in 1942, it was a tremendous success."

After having been tempered in the actions of the northern expedition and the land reform, the Chinese Communist Party developed into a major countrywide party by the time of the war of resistance against Japan, charged with the important task of leading the national war of resistance against Japan. After the Zunyi conference, the line, policies and principles of the party became correct and outstanding achievements were scored in all fields of work. However, the serious damage to the revolution caused by Wang Ming's leftist dogmatic errors had still not been eliminated from the whole party. In March 1940, Wang Ming still continued to reprint his leftist dogmatic program "Struggle To Make the Chinese Communist More Bolshevized" for distribution, and obstinately advertised himself as consistently correct. The ranks of the party had grown very rapidly since the war of resistance against aggression and party membership had increased from 40,000 before the war of resistance against aggression to 800,000 in 1940. Most of the new members were of peasant and petit bourgeois origin.

They had praiseworthy revolutionary enthusiasm but little Marxist education, and their world outlook had still not been transformed. This condition also existed among the members who joined the party before the war of resistance against aggression. Although many of the members had joined the party organizationally, they had not joined the party ideologically or completely. Therefore, there was still a market for Wang Ming's dogmatic errors in the party. The nonproletarian ideas, which extensively existed in the party, were mainly manifested by subjectivism, sectarianism and the form of stereotyped party writing represented by these two doctrines. Subjectivism in particular "is a manifestation of impurity in party spirit" and "a formidable enemy of the Communist Party." Only when subjectivism was overthrown, could the truth of Marxism-Leninism prevail, could party spirit be strengthened and could the revolution be victorious. Therefore, the CCP Central Committee promptly took advantage of the excellent opportunity offered by the relatively stable situation during the stalemate in the war of resistance against aggression to launch a massive rectification campaign throughout the party.

From 1941 onward, rectification and study were first carried out among senior party cadres to unify understanding. Mao Zedong personally edited "Since the Sixth Party Congress," which was a collection of works on party history, and organized the senior cadres to study it together with such works as Lenin's "'Left-Wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder". In May, in his report "Reform Our Study" delivered at a meeting of Yanan cadres, Mao Zedong criticized the subjective work style of divorcing theory from practice, advocated the Marxist work style of integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts, and stressed "the fundamental link in changing the party's style of work is to carry out plans for investigation and study throughout the party." In July and August, the CCP Central Committee made successively the "decision on strengthening party spirit" and the "decision on investigation and study." The enlarged Political Bureau meeting held by the CCP Central Committee in September discussed the historical problems of the party and conscientiously studied and discussed the nature of Wang Ming's leftist errors from the period of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee in 1931 to the Zunyi conference in 1935. The participants (with the exception of Wang Ming) thereby unified their understanding. The meeting also decided to settle the question of integrating theory with practice so that the whole party could become truly united and unified. Following this, they set up a study group for all senior cadres in the party which studied the ideology and methodology of Marx and Engels in connection with the study of party history. This provided the necessary prerequisites for developing the rectification movement throughout the party.

The reports "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing" made by Comrade Mao Zedong in February 1942 hallmarked the beginning of the rectification campaign within the whole party. In the reports, he pointed out the need to apply the Marxist-Leninist style of study and oppose the subjectivist style of study. He said: "The style of study is a question of the method of thinking of comrades in our leading bodies, of all cadres and party members, a question of our attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, of the attitude of all party comrades in their work." As such, "it is a question of primary importance." In April, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee in the "resolution on the Central Committee's decision and Comrade Mao Zedong's report on rectifying the three styles discussed in Yanan" established the target, contents, policies, measures and documents to be read in the rectification campaign. The rectification campaign was first launched in Yanan with about 10,000 people taking part. In May, Comrade Mao Zedong in "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" pointed out that literature and art and all other work must place the establishment of the philosophy of serving the people to the force and promote the consciousness of the masses of party members and cadres in transforming their world outlook. In June, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee again issued the "directive on carrying out a study movement for rectifying the three styles in the whole party." In this way, the rectification campaign was successively launched in various anti-Japanese base areas.

The method of the rectification campaign first required the individual to carefully read through the study documents assigned by the Central Committee, acquire an understanding of their spiritual essence and master the ideological weapon. Then, in the light of reality, to examine his work, thoughts and history from the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and write a summary of his own study. The next step was to examine the work in his own department and locality and integrate it with the study of the history of revolutionary struggle in each base area and the history of the party. In the course of study, he had to make realistic and appropriate criticism and self-criticism, "uphold the truth and correct mistakes," discover the circumstances and causes giving rise to such mistakes and draw up a practical method for correcting them.

The rectification campaign consistently implemented the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness of save the patient." As for the comrades who made mistakes, emphasis was not placed on individual responsibility but on analyzing the cause of mistakes, drawing lessons and avoiding the repetition of similar mistakes. It consistently put the stress on consciously solving ideological problems. This was the key to whether or not the rectification campaign could succeed. It adopted a cautious attitude in dealing with people by severely criticizing them ideologically but leniently dealing with them organizationally. Later, Mao Zedong generalized this policy into the formula of "unity, criticism, again unity." Namely, proceeding from the desire for unity, resolving the contradiction by means of criticism or struggle, thus achieving a new unity on a new foundation. This correctly solved the contradiction between proletarian and nonproletarian ideas in the party and achieved the twin objectives of not only clarifying thinking but also uniting the comrades.

On the basis of the rectification campaign in the whole party, the senior cadres in October 1943 organized another study and summed up the historical experiences and lessons of the party. In his summing up report "Our Study and the General Situation," delivered at a meeting of senior cadres in Yanan, Mao Zedong made a scientific analysis, answered some important questions raised by the senior cadres in the summing up of history and transmitted the verdict of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee on several important questions. The "resolution on some questions in the history of our party" adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee in 1945 unified the understanding of the whole party. The seventh party congress held in 1945 affirmed Mao Zedong's idea of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution as the guiding ideology of the party. From then on, the whole party was unprecedentedly united.

The Yanan rectification campaign enabled the broad masses of cadres and party members to smash the fetters of leftist dogmatism and greatly emancipate their minds. It enabled the broad masses of cadres and party members, and particularly the senior cadres, to unanimously understand as never before the correctness of Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership. The Yanan rectification campaign was essentially the ideological extension of the Zunyi conference. It enabled our party to develop the fine traditions of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and carrying out criticism and self-criticism. In the words of Mao Zedong: It took more than 20 years, from the birth of the party in 1921 until 1942, for the whole party to discover the fundamental principle which enabled it to identify the subjective with the objective and lead China's revolution to victory. Many cadres, above all, senior cadres, in the party learned, or more fully mastered, the fundamental principle of integrating Marxism-Leninism with actual conditions in China for solving actual problems of the Chinese revolution. This greatly accelerated the progress of the war of resistance against Japan and the countrywide liberation.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE

HK250955 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Sun Changjiang [1327 7022 3068]: "The Attitude of Marxists Toward Historical Experience" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has exerted a great influence. Its great significance has been clearly displayed. This was the second time in our party's history that we summed up our experience of the party's major historical questions in the form of a resolution, and the first time that our party publicized the resolution to the whole world. It was a major event since the founding of our party. Its significance will be better and better realized by people as history develops.

In the past 32 years since its founding, our party has made indelible contributions in leading the Chinese people to build socialism. It has also met with setbacks and brought about losses to the country and the people. How should we sum up the experiences and lessons of this period of history? People have been thinking about this. Due to the resumption of normal democratic life since the smashing of the "gang of four," this kind of consideration and investigation have been discussed in public. This is very natural. We need a correct scientific summing-up in order to unify the thinking of the whole party. This is required by our party's fundamental interests. What we want to sum up is the experiences acquired by tens of millions of people in their social practice and the historical experience of the whole party. This task can be achieved only when we are under the strong leadership of the party Central Committee and when we rely on the concerted efforts of the whole party. This is precisely what our party is doing.

Lenin said: Marxi's teaching is "the SUMMING UP OF EXPERIENCE illuminated by a profound philosophical conception of the world and a rich knowledge of history." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 194)

In the scientific summing up of historical experience, it is inadequate to rely on subjective efforts only. It requires both subjective and objective conditions. According to Lenin, it requires a correct guiding ideology -- a profound philosophical conception of the world -- to sum up historical experience. It also requires adequate historical knowledge, historical materials and the maturity of experience itself. The third requirement, in particular, is independent of people's subjective will. In his speech at the enlarged central work conference in 1962, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "During the period of the democratic revolution, it was only after experiencing first victory, then defeat, victory again and again defeat, and after comparing the two victories and defeats, that I came to understand this objective world of China. On the eve of the war of resistance against Japan and during that war I wrote a number of articles, such as 'Strategic Problems of China's Revolutionary War,' 'On Protracted War,' 'On New Democracy,' 'Forward to the Communist,' and I drafted a number of documents on policy and strategy for the Central Committee. All these served to summarize revolutionary experience. These articles and documents could only have been produced at that time, and not before, because until I had been through these great storms and had been able to compare our two victories with our two defeats, I did not yet have sufficient experience, and could not yet fully understand the laws of the Chinese revolution." Since the founding of the PRC, we have compared the positive experience with the negative. In order to give full play to its dynamic role, the party must promptly grasp the ripe opportunity, strictly educate all party members to be equipped with a scientific world outlook and resolutely and painstakingly lead the whole party to achieve our arduous historical task.

The CCP Central Committee has been doing this. Since the third plenary session, it has done a large amount of work to directly or indirectly create favorable conditions for the realization of this historical task. Under the direct leadership of the CCP Central Committee prior to the sixth plenary session, there were repeated deliberations and discussions. After this, it was time that we summed up this scientific historical experience. Facts had proved that we had ripe experience as well as the subjective and objective conditions to sum up historical experience at that time. Thus, we were able to make a scientific summing up. As soon as we summed up this experience, it became a scientific basis for unifying the thinking of the party. All party members' level of understanding was enhanced, and the development of the revolutionary cause was rapidly accelerated. Our faith has been built upon this scientific basis and is thus very firm.

The Maturity of a Political Party Must Be Proved by Experience and Practice

When historical experience is ripe, a mature political party should sum it up. Otherwise, even if there are important experiences and lessons, we still cannot make a correct summing up. Our party has developed from infancy to maturity. We have defeated a powerful enemy and established the socialist new China. However, under new historical conditions, we are confronted with new problems. In dealing with socialist construction and in understanding the objective law of socialism, we cannot say that we have been mature since the very beginning. As Engels said: If "one starts from a distorted, one-sided and wrong premise and proceeds along a wrong, winding and unreliable track," then, "one will fail to see the truth even when it is right under one's nose (Priestley)." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 555) What Engels talked about was a fact in the history of chemistry. Toward the end of the 18th century, Priestley discovered a gas -- oxygen. However, because he failed to break the shackles of the then prevailing phlogistic theory in theoretical chemistry, this element, which should have brought about a revolution in chemistry, "escaped from" his hands. He could not see the truth even when it was right under his nose. Similar phenomena have also occurred in man's understanding of historical experiences.

Since the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, our party has repeatedly pointed out that the focus of our work should be shifted to economic construction. However, no matter how historical conditions have changed, we have still stuck to the familiar old concepts and practices and have failed to note the laws of economic construction. Many times, practice has taught us lessons. We realized the truth that to carry out economic construction, we had to respect economic laws. It can be said that the truth was right under our nose. We corrected our mistakes in accordance with this truth. Every time we did so, production went up, the whole party became united and the situation improved. This has been verified by practice. We have drawn conclusions and improved our understanding. As we all know, we did so from the winter of 1958 to the spring of 1959, the spring of 1962, after the "13 September" incident in 1971 and in 1975. However, very soon after this, we not only let the truth escape from our hands, but even drove it away as falsity. Then, we went farther away from the truth and from where we started. History shows no pity. Every time we went astray, we were penalized. And we were stubborn enough too. After each penalty we went astray again as soon as we had recovered a little. This was repeated time and again. Then we finally arrived at an erroneous theory which was quite systematic -- the so-called "theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." It is particularly worth noting that we were still repeatedly trying to prove and verify this theory. Even after the smashing of the "gang of four," we still wanted to realize the historical task of the new period "under the guidance of the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the new period." It was only at the third plenary session that the record of history was set straight. Only then were our ideology and work liberated from the shackles of the erroneous theory. Only then were we really in possession of the truth that had been found and lost many times.

In a letter to Engels, Marx said: "Due to certain blindness in judgment, even the most brilliant people may sometimes fail to see the objects before their eyes. Then subsequently, they will discover in surprise that things which they failed to see earlier, have left their marks everywhere." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 366) There are certain things which even the most brilliant people failed to notice in the past, but which everyone is able to see at present. There are certain measures which could not be implemented in the past but which have proved effective nowadays. How should we judge such historical phenomena? It will be completely wrong if we consider today's progress simply as a recurrence of certain things in the past. If we laugh at yesterday's "ignorance" using our present level of understanding as a yardstick, we will reveal our ignorance of the development of history and even our frivolous attitude toward history. People enhance their level of understanding according to the development of historical conditions. Their level of understanding tallies with historical conditions. What is important is that we must truly understand the factors leading to yesterday's understanding. We must truly understand and remove the obstacles which hinder people from understanding the truth. Lenin said: "The victorious class must be a mature class. However, maturity is not proved by any certificate, but by experience and practice." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 170) This shows that maturity is not achieved once and for all. In the past, we made a scientific summing up of the historical experience of the democratic revolution. This shows the maturity of our party. Now we have again made a scientific summing up of the historical experience of our socialist revolution and construction over the past 32 years. This again shows our party's maturity. This process will never stop. It will continue to develop in the course of our practice and experience.

"We Have No Intention of Becoming Historians. What Interests Us Is the Present and the Future."

In 1920, at the report of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Lenin said: "The time is not yet ripe for a history of soviet government. And even if it were, I must say for myself -- and I think for the Central Committee as well -- that we have no intention of becoming historians. What interests us is the present and the future." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 158) This is a Marxist's attitude toward historical experience. Explaining the successes, failure, merits and faults of history in a realistic way can not only help people to have a correct understanding of the past, but also to assimilate the experience and lessons from it, to prevent repetition of historical mistakes and achieve success in our cause. Thus, we sum up our historical experience not for the purpose of settling old accounts, but for finding out the inner relations of our experience through the complicated historical phenomena. While summing up and studying historical experience, we must get rid of the nonessential trivialities, and must not be confused by them. For example, what is interesting is that people often attribute historical incidents to the personal character of individuals. In fact, this is an old question. With regard to this attitude, Hegel said: "It is customary in history to quote anecdotes as the minor 'causes' of major events -- in fact they are only occasions, only 'external stimulus,' which the inner spirit of the event would not have required. Hegel was a materialist dialectician, by 'inner spirit,' he referred to a mysterious thing. From a historical materialist point of view, it referred to the objective law of historical development. Some 'anecdotes' in history may be the causes of some events. However, sometimes external stimulus is entirely unnecessary in the law of historical development. Hegel thought explaining history in this way was a 'most superficial treatment.'" Lenin affirmed this idea of Hegel's. He excerpted Hegel's above statement and added the note: "Minor causes of major events" in history. Lenin thought that Hegel's understanding of causality was "a thousand times more profound and rich than the multitude of 'scholars' nowadays." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 38, p 169) This idea of Hegel's affirmed by Lenin greatly enlightened our understanding of historical experience. The party Central Committee put forth a guiding ideology -- "We should take into account only important questions rather than trivial ones."

This is of great significance. "We cannot learn to solve our problems by new methods today if yesterday's experience has not opened our eyes to the incorrectness of the old methods." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 71) When we have understood our historical experience, we must put it into action. Even thinkers in feudal society understood this, Wang Fuzhi, a thinker in the early years of the Qing Dynasty, said, when we sum up historical experiences, "we should not stop at knowing the good and the bad reigns, but should go on to use these experiences to help us achieve peace and order." He thought that if we only "get happy when we read about good reigns in the past and get depressed when we read about bad ones; praise the development of favorable factors and the realization of a good reign and criticize the development of unfavorable factors and the coming into being of a bad reign; and forget everything when our feelings have subsided, our comments have been made and our books have been closed, then, in spite of our extensive reading and experiences, in spite of our strong analytical and deductive powers, we shall 'indulge in trivia and sap our will,' as Cheng Zi mentioned. ("On Reading the Zizhi Tongjian") Roughly speaking, this quotation means that, in dealing with historical experiences, we must not stop at making criticisms on rises and falls and good and bad rules in the past. When our feelings subside, and the lessons have been forgotten, we shall still go back to our old viewpoints and methods when we tackle our present problems. If this is so, then although we know a lot of things and can express our views or give arguments in impressive ways, we are only "indulging in trivia and sapping our will." The historical experience mentioned by Wang Fuzhi referred to the administrative experience of the feudal ruling class of different dynasties. Of course, the feudal class could not really understand the law of historical development. However, they knew that we summed up historical experience in order to apply it. When we read this passage today, we still feel that it deserves our attention.

We must learn from historical experience. We must treasure this valuable asset because it has been obtained at a high price. As soon as historical experience has been scientifically summed up, it will guide our new practice. However, practice has a great variety and is constantly developing. Of course, we must not stop at summing up experience. We must also study new problems. While studying new problems, we must not forget historical experiences. Nor must we follow the old beaten track. We have never met these problems before and we cannot solve them by depending on past experience. Lenin was right in saying: "The whole point is not to rest content with the skill we have acquired by previous experience, but under all circumstances to go on, under all circumstances to strive for something bigger, under all circumstances to proceed from simpler to more difficult tasks. Otherwise, no progress whatever is possible and in particular no progress is possible in socialist construction." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, pp 613-614)

Our experience does not only include past experiences, but also new and fresh ones. However, we should continue to make progress. We should sum up our historical experience and study it, unify our thinking, march in step, make concerted efforts, study new situations, solve new problems and rapidly promote our socialist cause. This is the correct attitude toward historical experience.

RENMIN RIBAO RECOUNTS JINGGANG MOUNTAIN PERIOD

HK290750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Mao Shenping [3029 0581 1627]: "The Struggle in the Jinggang Mountains Opened the Road to Victory in the Chinese Revolution"]

[Text] Setting up revolutionary bases in the rural areas, accumulating and developing revolutionary forces, launching armed struggles and encircling the cities from the countryside and then finally capturing the cities and seizing the political power of the whole country was the policy initiated by the CCP in leading the Chinese revolution on the toward road to victory. Comrade Mao Zedong was the principal pioneer of this road, and the struggle in the Jinggang Mountains led by him was the great beginning of this road.

After being defeated in the great revolution in 1927, the party held its "7 August" meeting and corrected Chen Duxiu's rightist capitulationism and defined the general policy of land reform and the policy of employing armed forces to resist the KMT reactionaries.

After the party's "7 August" meeting, Mao Zedong, the Central Committee's special agent, was sent to Hunan. On 9 September 1927, he mobilized and led the masses to start the autumn harvest uprising on the border of Hunan and Jiangxi. After the army was defeated, they gathered at Wenjiashi in Liuyang County on 19 September, and convened a CCP frontline committee meeting (Mao Zedong was the secretary) and with the support of the general commander of the insurrectionary army Lu Deming, the army resolutely marched into the mountainous and rural areas on the border of Hunan and Jiangxi. This was the beginning of the strategic change, by which the focus of work was shifted from the cities, where the enemy was more powerful, to the rural areas where the enemy was relatively weak.

On 29 September, Mao Zedong led a 1,000-strong revolutionary army of workers and peasants to San Wan village of Yongxin County where the army was reorganized. This is the well-known "San Wan reorganization," the reorganization that strengthened the party's leadership over the army. From this time, the army changed itself from the old army and became a reliable tool with which to carry out the party's political tasks.

On 3 October, the workers and peasants revolutionary army arrived in the ancient city of Ninggang. Mao Zedong convened and chaired an enlarged meeting of the frontline committee, and summed up the experiences of the autumn harvest uprising. It was decided that the Jinggang Mountains should be made the base from where guerrilla warfare would be conducted.

In December, Mao Zedong announced the three great tasks of the workers and peasants revolutionary army: to wipe out the enemy; to overthrow the local tyrants and confiscate their land; and to propagandize, organize, arm and help the masses to establish revolutionary political power. In the spring of 1928, Mao Zedong announced three disciplines: the army should act according to commands, the funds raised should be turned over to the authorities and an armymen should never take anything from the workers and peasants. After some gradual development and improvement, they were finally modified to the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention. In the Jinggang Mountains, the policy of curing the wounded captives and releasing the captives was carried out.

The systems and principles stipulated one after another by Mao Zedong in the Jinggang Mountains laid the political, organizational and disciplinary foundations for the formation of the new people's army.

From October 1927 when they entered the Jinggang Mountains, until the beginning of 1928 Mao Zedong led the army in restoring and developing local party organizations in the Jinggang Mountain district. They united and remolded the two peasants self-defense corps of Yuan Wencai and Wang Zuo, expanded the workers and peasants revolutionary army, established and developed the local armed forces, and mobilized the masses to commence overthrowing the local tyrants and dividing up their land. With the active cooperation of the masses, guerrilla warfare was launched and the enemy's attacks were smashed. The red area was enlarged and revolutionary regimes in counties such as Chaling and a base on the border of Hunan and Jiangxi, with Ninggang as the center, were established. During this period, an armed forces structure which integrated the regular army, local armed forces and the masses was established. This was the initial manifestation of the ideology of people's warfare.

By the end of April 1928, Zhu De and Chen Yi, after the Nanchang uprising and the Hunan peasants' uprising, led the surviving army to the Jinggang Mountains. They joined forces with the workers and peasants revolutionary army and established the Fourth Workers and Peasants Red Army, of which Zhu De was the army commander and Mao Zedong was the party representative. The main strength of the Red Army was expanded to 5,000 men.

During the time spent in the Jinggang Mountains, there were questions such as "how long can the Red flag fly?" This was, in fact, a question of whether the Red Army and the Red political power would be able to survive and develop. In May 1928, Mao Zedong gave an affirmative answer at the "first congress" held on the border of Hunan and Jiangxi and reiterated it at the "second congress" held in October the same year, also on the border of Hunan and Jiangxi. His answers were collected in an article: "Why Is the Chinese Red Regime Able To Survive?" Mao Zedong investigated the conditions in China and pointed out that China was a large semicolonial and semifeudal country where the political and economic developments were unbalanced (a local agricultural economy and not a unified capitalist economy), and China had experienced a great revolution. However, the contradictions and conflicts among the various warlords who were supported by the imperialists enabled our party to set up an armed independent regime of workers and peasants in the rural revolutionary base where the domination of the warlords was weak and where our party had established a mass base during the first revolution (in places such as Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei and Guangdong). He affirmed: "So long as we know that the division and warring of the Chinese white regime is continuing, then there is no doubt that the Red regime will come into being and will develop." However, he also emphasized: "There is one very important prerequisite if the Red regime is to continue to exist and develop: that is, the CCP organization must be powerful and must make no mistakes in its policies." For example: He repeatedly emphasized the promotion of a base for the armed independent regime of workers and peasants. He resolutely opposed naive military adventures or mobile guerrilla activity which was conducted in places too far away from the bases and over a protracted period of time. The bases were enlarged by adopting the policy of advancing wave upon wave, and stopping all rash advance. The bases had to adopt different strategies toward the enemy depending on whether the enemy was temporarily united or warring amongst itself for political power.

In January 1929, in order to shatter the enemy's "encirclement campaign," Mao Zedong and Zhu De leading the main force of the Red Army, left the base in the Jinggang Mountains and marched towards southern Jiangxi. Within a year, bases had been established in southern Jiangxi and western Fujian.

In 1929, the bases in southern Jiangxi and western Fujian were growing larger and larger and the experience of setting up bases was enriched. In December, Mao Zedong convened and chaired the "ninth congress" of the Fourth Red Army and the party in Shanghang and Gutian Counties of Fujian. That is known as the Gutian conference. Based on the spirit of the letter from the Central Committee in September, the conference conducted a meticulous survey and investigation into the actual situation of the Fourth Red Army, and summed up the experiences in building the Red Army since the Nanchang uprising, criticized all erroneous ideology and upheld the use of proletariat ideology to build the people's army. The conference adopted the resolution of the Fourth Red Army's "ninth congress" drafted by Mao Zedong, that is, the resolution of the Gutian conference. The resolution had great significance in guiding the building of our army and party. In January 1930, in his article "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire," Mao Zedong explicitly affirmed that the party's work should center on the rural areas.

During the Jinggang Mountain period, Mao Zedong put forth the idea of having "an armed independent regime of workers and peasants," which was, in fact, the idea of establishing a revolutionary base in the rural areas. Its main content was to integrate armed struggle, land reform and the establishment of bases. During the Chinese democratic revolution, armed struggle was the major revolutionary form, land reform was the basic content of revolution and the rural bases were the strategic bases for revolution. The three were interrelated and all were indispensable.

On armed struggle: From the San Wan reorganization until the Gutian conference, Mao Zedong had laid a firm foundation to solve the problem of how to build a revolutionary army, with the peasants as its major component, into a new people's army which was proletarian in nature, highly disciplined and which maintained close contact with the masses.

He stipulated a number of methods by which to expand the people's armed forces: from village Red guards to district Red guards, to county Red guards-general and then to the local Red Army and the regular Red Army. As Zhu De said: Mao Zedong's idea was to sow seeds everywhere, so he armed the masses everywhere. He proposed his brilliant ideas of integrating the regular Red Army with the local Red Army, and the armed masses with the unarmed masses, and taking the Red Army as the key and relying on the masses and establishing bases in the rural areas so as to carry out a people's war. Mao and Zhu De invented a complete set of flexible guerrilla tactics; that is, dividing the forces of the army in order to mobilize the masses and concentrating the forces to fight against the enemy. When the enemy advances, we should retreat; when the enemy camps, we harass; when the enemy tires, we attack; and when the enemy retreats we pursue. They also proposed establishing a relatively consolidated base and adopting both a policy of advancing wave upon wave to force the enemy to pursue us and also the policy of ambushing.

On land reform: In the autumn harvest uprising, Mao Zedong put forth the idea of confiscating the landowners' land so as to satisfy the peasants' needs. At the very beginning of the Jinggang Mountains period, guerrilla insurrection was used to overthrow the local tyrants. Meanwhile, Mao Zedong conducted several social surveys. His works of "Survey in Ninggang" and "Survey in Yongxin" analyzed the situation of land ownership in the border areas of Hunan and Jiangxi as well as the class relations in the rural areas. They provided a reliable basis for the formulation of land policies and the carrying out of land reform. In December 1928, Mao Zedong wrote the first land law for the rural revolutionary bases in our country -- the "land law for Jinggang Mountains." In April 1929, he also wrote the "land law for Xinguo," which laid the foundation for the party to stipulate a correct general policy for land reform.

On the establishment of political power: During the Jinggang Mountain period, Mao Zedong specially advanced the question of the relationship between the congress of the worker-peasant-soldier government and the executive committee. He said: The masses "generally understand the 'worker-peasant-soldier government' to be the executive committee," "however, they still do not understand the power of the congress and consider the executive committee as the body which holds genuine power," and they think that "an executive committee without the support of a congress would very often be divorced from the masses." Therefore, at that time, Mao Zedong began to stipulate a detailed organizational law for representatives at all levels. This was the beginning of the establishment of a democratic government at the bases. Meanwhile, Mao Zedong also put forth the question of party-government relations. He said: "The party should lead the government; and the party's ideas, except propaganda, must be carried out through governmental organizations."

In conclusion, shifting the focus of work to the rural areas, and establishing revolutionary bases in the rural areas, were great innovations of our party, of which Mao Zedong was the principal representative. However, as Zhou Enlai said in his "Studies on the Party's Sixth Congress," "When talking about the rural centers, we must bear something in mind: that is, the peasants must be led by a proletarian government." Over a long period of time, our party learned a precious lesson from the experiences of the San Wan reorganization and the Gutian conference and basically proved that "even in the situation where we departed from the urban proletariat, we were able to train ourselves into a strong Bolshevik party." Thus, we solved problems occurring in our shifting the center of work of the whole party to the rural areas. If we had not, even if we had succeeded in shifting our center of work to the rural areas, it would have been difficult avoiding ultimate defeat. Since we were under the strong leadership of the proletarian political party, the revolutionary bases in the rural areas were able to manifest their strong vitality from their very beginning in Jinggang Mountains. A single spark can start a prairie fire.

The plan of encircling the cities from the countryside instituted in the Jinggang Mountains by the party with Mao Zedong as the major representative, was different from the policy that we erroneously copied from the experience of uprisings in the rural areas during the Russian October Revolution. Instead, we proceeded from the actual situation in our country and set a glorious example in integrating Marxism-Leninism with the actual situation in China. This was what led the Chinese democratic revolution on to the road of victory. The creation of this victorious road is an important component of Mao Zedong Thought and a great contribution to the treasurehouse of Marxism-Leninism.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON GENERAL FENG YUXIANG

HK281424 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Dong Yibo [5516 0001 0590]: "Nightmare of the Stormy Sea, His Name Recorded in History -- On the Life of a Controversial General Who Spent 2 Years in Exile in the United States After the War of Resistance Against Japan"]

[Text] General Feng Yuxiang was a well-known historical figure well versed in both polite letters and martial arts. For over 50 years, he played a dramatic role in the changeable old China and his influence was obvious in many important historical events in modern Chinese history. On 1 September 1949, a memorial meeting was held in Beiping, which had already been liberated, to commemorate the first anniversary of his death. In his memorial speech Comrade Zhou Enlai said, Mr Feng Yuxiang "was a typical old-type armyman before he became a democratic armyman. Having followed a tortuous path, he finally became inclined toward new democratic China." Thus, with an outline evaluation of General Feng Yuxiang, Comrade Zhou Enlai gave us a key in studying this historical figure.

Having 28 chapters, "The Late General Feng's Soul Lives On In China" is a biographical literary work giving a minute description of General Feng's political experience and slices of the later years of his life, which were not included in his autobiographies or reminiscences by others published before. Yet, it was in this period that both his political ideology and activities reached a new height.

In the later stage of the war of resistance against Japan, having witnessed the darkness and corruption of the Chiang-controlled areas in Chongqing and being affected by Zhou Enlai and other communists as well as some progressive personages, he longed for the people's revolution and pinned his hopes on Yanan. After the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek colluded with the U.S. Truman government, trying to restart the civil war, suppressed and killed those who held different views and even sent special agents to keep watch on General Feng; thus out of hatred for the autocratic dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek, he was forced to go abroad in the name of studying water conservancy. He spent 2 years in exile in the United States. During these 2 years, regardless of his own safety and in spite of numerous dangers and obstacles, he went to various places in the United States and made speeches and gave talks night and day to persuade the peace-loving democrats in the United States to stop the Truman government from carrying on the wrong China policy of assisting Chiang Kai-shek with large amounts of U.S. dollars and arms and ammunition to massacre the Chinese people in the civil war. At the same time, together with some other progressive friends, he organized the union of Chinese nationals residing in the United States for China's peace and democracy. In this way, he broadly united with the Overseas Chinese to strive for the just cause of fighting against autocracy to win democracy, and saving the nation and saving the people. He made active contact with anti-Chiang personages abroad and, being upright and outspoken, he ruthlessly and thoroughly attacked and exposed Chiang Kai-shek's crimes that brought calamity to the country and the people. It was during this period that he wrote his last work "The Chiang Kai-shek I Know." What he did in the United States played a positive role at that time and what is most admirable is that he sternly refused the Truman government's attempts to lure him with money, arms and a high official position to come back to China and form an anti-communist government.

Since General Feng Yuxiang dared to fight against the forces of evil, he was looked upon with hatred by the reactionaries both at home and abroad. They tried all possible means to attack, slander, frighten and malign him. But he did not fear them at all and did all he could to fight back. While waging an anti-U.S. struggle in the United States, he fully realized that he was in great danger all the time, and made himself ready to lay down his life. In his diaries during this period, there often appeared such sentences as "One must not live for one's own sake," and "I shall probably be killed by Chiang's special agents." In the testament he made half a year before his death, he also stressed that this was "a testament for being killed by others."

From his childhood to his later years, General Feng spent 55 years in the army. His experience of life was rich historical material. On the other hand, his personal life was full of legendary colors. Though the stress is on depicting the deeds of General Feng in his later years, the book, being very well organized by the author, also gives a vivid picture of his magnificent life.

In the past, some people thought that General Feng Yuxiang was a "capricious" man. However, from this book, we can see the whole history of his fighting life and his enthusiasm and loyalty toward the country and the people. Of course, like all ordinary men, General Feng Yuxiang could not avoid shortcomings and mistakes. The author did not evade the historical facts in the split of Nanjing and Hankou, but due to the complicated historical conditions at that time and the consciousness and political insight of General Feng, the author suggests that this question can be discussed in some other monographs.

To call for deep thought, this book also vividly depicts General Feng's strictness in commanding troops, his simple and plain living, his diligence in learning for several decades and his strict demands on his children. The tragedy of his death at sea is, in particular, so vividly portrayed and so moving that the readers are filled with deep sorrow, as if they were on the spot.

The authors of this book are General Feng Yuxiang's son Feng Hongda and daughter-in-law Yu Huaxin. In 1979, thanks to the concern of some responsible leading cadres, the Cultural and Historical Data Research Committee under the CPPCC asked them to be special contributors for writing General Feng's history during this period, which was the most glorious stage in his life. They accumulated a wealth of data about General Feng, some of which were historical facts, pictures and original documents previously unknown or unpublished. So, in spite of its being a biographical literary work, this book is reliable with abundant evidence. The publication of this book will provide us with more precious data for studying General Feng Yuxiang's life and modern history. In the meantime, it will also serve to complement previous literary documents and can be used to correct the mistakes in the books of the same contents published abroad.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STEPPING UP GEOLOGICAL WORK

HK280801 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Step Up Geological Work, Locate Still More Mineral Resources"]

[Text] When carrying out the four modernizations, it is necessary to study not only the national conditions aboveground but also those underground in order to find out the real situation about our country's underground geological structure and mineral resources. This has a decisive effect on the overall arrangement and scale of economic construction and, to a certain extent, decides the path of our country's economic and technological development. Facts have proved that, if it had not been for the major breakthrough made in petroleum geological work during the 1950's, there would have been no tremendous development in the petroleum industry during the 1960's. It is necessary, therefore, to start off geological work in advance and pay close attention to looking 5 or 10 years ahead or more.

Due to the arduous struggle by the geological workers, deposits of over 130 mineral resources have been verified in our country and proven deposits of some important mineral resources among them occupy the first place in the world. However, it should be noticed that the overall geological reconnaissance survey and prospecting work is still unable to suit the needs of the development of the national economy, and geological work is still a weak link. No investigation has been made as yet in quite a number of areas and their underground situations have not been made clear; insufficient proven deposits of some mineral resources cause a shortage in reserve resources; some mineral resources have much lean ore but little rich ore, or much paragenetic ore but little unitary ore, making exploration difficult; and, although the proven deposits of other mineral resources are not inconsiderable, they are still insufficient from a long-term point of view. Therefore, in the entire process of the readjustment of the national economy, we should step up geological work and make full use of our time in finding and prospecting more mineral deposits in order to lay a good foundation for future construction.

Industrial development is extremely closely related to geological exploration, and construction is out of the question without mineral resources or with scarce mineral resources. We should put geological work in a vanguard and strategic position and place it in the state plan and long-term program. With the development of geological prospecting work, easy-to-find mineral resources will become fewer and the degree of difficulty in finding new mineral resources will become greater. The broad masses of geological workers should inspire enthusiasm, continue the arduous struggle and develop new territory as well as new range and depth.

It is necessary to strengthen unified planning and management, share out work and cooperate with one another, coordinate development and give full play to the initiative of both the comprehensive geological departments and the specialized geological departments. In the past, there was no rational division of labor or unified planning and management with the result that duplicate work, or even a scramble for mining areas and cancellation of strength occurred, causing a huge waste in mineral resources and in manpower, financial resources and material. It is imperative to put a speedy end to this state of affairs. As a comprehensive department of geological work, the Ministry of Geology should take charge of leading and managing the reconnaissance and prospecting work of national resources as well as the hydrogeological, engineering geological and environmental geological work, plan and arrange in a unified way the long-term and the annual geological work of the whole country, and step up regional geological surveying and reconnaissance surveying for the ores urgently needed by the state. The specialized geological team of the industrial department should attach importance to and step up the geological work of the mines, direct rational exploitation, raise the recovery rate of mineral resources, expand the long-range perspectives of mineral resources and extend the lifetime of mine exploitation.

It is necessary to act according to the objective geological law and raise the effects of geological searches for mineral deposits. The distribution of various mineral resources in the earth's crust has its own regularity. In the past, under the influence of the "leftist" guiding ideology of "changing the imbalanced situation in the distribution in ore reserves" by arbitrary means, a large number of geological workers and equipment were for a long time concentrated in some areas which obviously had no mineral resources, with the result that work was done fruitlessly. It is necessary, in geological work, to respect the objective law of the distribution of mineral resources. At present, in the light of the special features of proven mineral resources, it is necessary to step up the research on the substitution and comprehensive utilization of mineral resources, and bring into play the natural supremacy of our country's mineral resources. For example, since our country has a lot of valuable multimetalliferous paragenetic ore, it is necessary to step up the research on the comprehensive utilization of complex paragenetic ores. This is an important way of expanding the resources. Experience proves that a breakthrough in ore dressing and smelting technology often results in doubling or redoubling the deposits of various mineral resources in a mining area.

The comprehensive utilization of selstromite is a very good example. Following the discovery of new types of mineral resources, we should strive to raise the level of ore dressing and smelting technology in order to suit the needs of exploiting and utilizing new types of mineral resources. In this way, the prospects for our country's mineral resources will be broader.

Geological work is arduous. It is necessary to commend and award the collectives and individuals who have made light of hardships by working in the wilderness and oceans for many years and who have achieved some successes in their work, to encourage them so as to inspire further enthusiasm and to work hard continuously. The party committees at all levels and the government should care for the geological workers, and support and help those geological workers who are confronted with some difficulties in their work and livelihood. It is hoped that the geological workers in various departments and affiliated organizations will work in close coordination and with unity of purpose, and make new contributions to the readjustment of the national economy and the four modernizations.

BO YIBO ATTENDS PLA COMMISSAR'S MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW271046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Sep (XINHUA) -- Niu Mingzhi [3663 2494 2535], deputy political commissar of the PLA Armored Corps, died in Beijing on 14 September, 1981, at the age of 64 of an illness. The leading organ of the armored forces held a memorial service for Comrade Niu Mingzhi on the afternoon of 23 September.

Huang Xinting, commander of the PLA Armored Corps, officiated at the memorial service and Mo Wenhua, political commissar of the PLA Armored Corps, made the memorial speech. The memorial speech says: Comrade Niu Mingzhi joined the revolutionary work in April, 1937, was enlisted in the armed forces in October, 1937, and was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party in August, 1937. During the wars, he carried out orders resolutely, fought bravely in battles, made outstanding achievements in transferring forces, in rescuing the wounded and in promoting the campaign to increase production while practicing economy and was commended as a model cadre and a model worker of the military sub-district. After liberation, he took up leading posts at military institutes for a long period of time, constantly engaged in the job of teaching himself and contributed to the training of cadres for the forces. During the "Great Cultural Revolution" he was a victim of the political persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Comrade Niu Mingzhi was an outstanding member and a good cadre of our party. He was diligent and conscientious in serving the people during his lifetime.

Wreaths were sent by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department and General Logistics Department, the Hubei provincial people's government as well as Yang Shangkun and Geng Biao. Among those present at the memorial service were Bo Yibo and other leading cadres as well as representatives of fighters and commanders of the armored forces, totalling some 700.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY POLLUTION REDUCTION REPORTED

OW260319 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of the Chemical Industry today released figures from the nine major chemical works in China indicating large reductions in the pollutants they produce.

Following the state promulgation of laws and standards in the last two years governing industrial pollution, 20 percent of the industrial effluent, 40 percent of the waste gas and 50 percent of the solid waste produced have been brought under control, while leakage from seals and welds has been reduced from a national average of five leaks per thousand seals to only two. Some plants, the ministry says, have reduced leakage to the international standard of 0.5 per thousand.

The nine major works are the Beijing petrochemical works, the Shanghai Gaoqiao chemical works, the Jilin chemical works, the Nanjing chemical company, the Lanzhou chemical company, the Sichuan chemical plant, the Yueyang general chemical works, the Beijing coking plant and the Dalian chemical plant.

Industrial effluent, the ministry said today, has been the largest problem in the past. Several plants -- Lanzhou, Nanjing, Dalian and one in Zhejiang -- have introduced a system of processing effluent with heavy oil to remove carbon black.

The Jilin plant, in March, opened the first stage of the largest wastewater treatment plant in China, which will ultimately treat 200,000 tons of effluent per day. The water now being discharged into the nearby Songhua River is clean and harmless, the ministry said. The company now processes 82 percent of its wastewater, 57 percent of its waste gas and 93 percent of its solid waste.

Discharge of nitrogen oxide, fluoride and other pollutants into the air has been reduced to below state standards, said the ministry. The discharge of fluoride gas by the Nanjing chemical company is now one-sixth the standard as a result of technology which recovers 99 percent of the gas in wastewater. Torches, the tall, thin stacks which burn off gaseous discharges, have been eliminated in the Beijing, Yanshan and Lanzhou petrochemical plants through recycling, combustion and use in the regeneration of catalytic agents.

The ministry called on all chemical enterprises to intensify their pollution-control efforts.

KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION

OW271412 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- The historical role and contribution of the 1911 revolution lies in the fact that it brought to an end more than 2,000 years of monarchical rule in China and proved for the first time in modern history that the imperialists in our country cannot do whatever they like. This was said by historian Hu Sheng today at a meeting held at the CPPCC auditorium in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

He said that the success of the Chinese revolution was won on the foundation of the revolutions during various periods. The revolution of 1911 led by Dr Sun Yat-sen provided experiences and lessons guiding us to victory in the new democratic revolution.

The meeting was sponsored by the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

Present were more than 1,000 persons, including responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee and various democratic parties, members of the CPPCC National Committee, members of the preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and personages concerned.

Hu Sheng delivered a report on a number of questions concerning the revolution in 1911 by an invitation from the sponsor. He cited numerous facts to explain the necessity and historical role of that revolution. On the central purpose of that event, he said: At that time the Qing court already was a tool with which the imperialists wanted to dominate China. The main purpose of the 1911 revolution was to overthrow the Qing court, thus being perfectly correct. To oppose and overthrow the Qing Dynasty was, in fact, to oppose and strike at imperialism or, in other words, a concentrated expression of combating imperialism and feudalism.

SHANDONG CAPITAL TAKES STEPS TO CONSERVE WATER

SK300840 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Jinan Municipal CCP Committee and people's government, Shandong Province, recently held the second mobilization rally on fountain protection and water conservation. The rally urged the vast number of the people across the municipality to immediately go into action to use water in a planned manner and to save as much water as possible to contribute to maintaining the reputation of Jinan, noted for its many fountains, and ensuring smooth progress in achieving the four modernizations.

The rally noted: Jinan municipality is faced with a situation in which all fountains and rivers are nearly dry. Its underground water volume is a fourth less than in previous years. The underground water volume in August was 1.22 meters lower than in the corresponding 1980 period. To protect fountains and conserve water, the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee and people's government set forth the following demands:

1. In utilizing water, it is necessary to adopt fully centralized management in a unified manner. A good job should be done in reusing waste water.
2. Resolute efforts should be made to check arbitrary exploitation of underground water sources. All private wells should be under the control of the municipal running water company.
3. Efforts should be made to supply water in a planned manner and vigorously carry out a campaign of conserving water to cut water consumption by enterprises and residences by 22 percent. Newly built or rebuilt residences must be equipped with water meters; otherwise, their water supply will be stopped. By the end of 1982, every household in the municipality will be equipped with water meters.
4. It is necessary to strengthen the control of agricultural water consumption and forbid all production units to irrigate their farmland with running water.
5. It is necessary to adopt measures to ensure success in supplying water in a planned manner and in conserving water.

To respond to the call issued by the mobilization rally sponsored by the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee and the people's government on conserving water to maintain the reputation of Jinan, noted for its many fountains, the administrative offices under the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government recently convened a meeting to devise ways to control water consumption at their official buildings and to implement a water conservation plan set forth by the municipal authorities. They have established guidance groups in charge of saving water to unify water consumption management among their subordinate commissions, departments and bureaus. They decided to conduct education among personnel to vigorously disseminate information on the importance and necessity of protecting fountains and conserving water to enhance water conservation understanding and enthusiasm among cadres and their dependents. They urge every unit to immediately go into action to inspect and repair water facilities. All official dormitories should make arrangements for setting up water meters to gradually improve the situation in which all units use running water controlled only by a common water meter.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI AGRICULTURAL FORUM

OW291105 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, at a discussion meeting of secretaries of suburban county party committees and responsible persons of agricultural departments in Shanghai Municipality, sponsored by the Shanghai municipal party committee on the afternoon of

26 September, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, and Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal party committee, said: The municipal party committee has approved the proposal made by the party group of the municipal agricultural committee on 20 August this year on strengthening and perfecting the system of responsibility in production in suburban areas. The municipal party committee has agreed to act in accordance with the document containing the proposal and has called for perfecting it through practice.

The general principle proposed in the document is: It is necessary to proceed from the actual situation in Shanghai's suburban areas and to choose a specific system of responsibility in agricultural production in line with local conditions. The document points out that among the various systems of responsibility in agricultural production adopted by suburban areas at present, the system of responsibility for a special line of production under contract and the system of assigning output quotas to individual able-bodied laborers under the unified administration of production teams are more suitable to Shanghai's suburban areas.

In this document, the party group of the municipal agricultural committee reiterates: In view of the high level of collective economic development, productivity and distribution in Shanghai's suburban areas, individual farming should not be permitted, and the system of fixing output quotas on the basis of households must not be adopted when planting field crops. However, in production teams whose main task is planting vegetables, if their grain plots are small and their grain output has been low for a protracted period, the masses can adopt the system of fixing output quotas on the basis of households for grain plots under the unified administration of production teams.

ZHEJIANG RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE HOLD MEETING

OW291505 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The Zhejiang provincial association of returned Overseas Chinese and the provincial association of Taiwan compatriots held a tea party at the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC committee on the afternoon of 28 September. Returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents and Taiwan compatriots happily gathered under the same roof to speak glowingly of the great achievements made in various fields over the past 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic.

Present at the tea party were Tang Yuanbing, vice governor and honorary president of the provincial association of returned Overseas Chinese, as well as responsible persons of the provincial association of returned Overseas Chinese, the provincial association of Taiwan compatriots and the departments concerned.

Dai Meng, deputy director of the united front work department under the provincial CCP committee, extended festive greetings to all the participants and called on them to hold high the banners of patriotism and socialism, to unite all patriotic personages and to contribute to vigorously developing China, promoting the return of Taiwan to the motherland and achieving the reunification of the motherland.

(Chen Ligao), a returned Overseas Chinese dependent and professor of the Zhejiang medical university, and (Chen Zhaoxian), a Taiwan compatriot and director of the urology department of the medical university hospital, also spoke at the party. They both said they will work conscientiously at their respective posts and work together with the people of the whole country under the leadership of the CCP and the people's government to build China into a powerful socialist country which is highly democratic and has a high level of both material and spiritual civilization.

REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS GUANGDONG AWARDS CEREMONY

HK270327 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial people's government held a gathering at the provincial science hall in Guangzhou on 26 September to present PRC high-grade engineer certificates to a number of Guangdong engineers and hand out awards for outstanding scientific and technological research achievements of this year. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, Secretary and Governor Liu Tianfu, and Vice Governor Ye Xuanping attended and spoke at the gathering.

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RAILROAD SECURITY

HK290251 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A Guangzhou Railroad Bureau conference on tidying up security work was held in Changsha from 22 to 27 September. Some 340 persons, including responsible persons of the Changsha, Hengyang, Huaihua and Guangzhou subbureaus, Hainan railroad office, sections and stations and railroad public security departments attended the conference. Leading comrades of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and government and departments concerned also attended.

The conference held: A lot of work was done in tidying up security and order on the railroads in the previous period, and a certain degree of success was achieved. There has been a turn for the better in security and order within the railroad departments and along the tracks. However, there are still a number of problems in certain places. We must continue to strengthen railroad public security work.

The conference pointed out: It is necessary to further enhance the understanding of leaders at all levels regarding the importance and urgency of tidying up security and order on the railroads, in order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better. In accordance with the spirit of the relevant Central Committee and State Council documents and the demands of the telephone conference held by the Public Security and Railroad Ministries, we must rapidly put the work of preserving security and order on the railroads on a sound basis in the counties, districts and communes and the railroad stations and sections. Public security organs must continue to get a good grasp of cracking cases and dig out criminal gangs that sabotage railroad transport and security and order. It is necessary to carry out further education in the legal system, strengthen internal discipline, establish rules and regulations and put them on a sound basis, and do a good job in solving problems in a comprehensive way.

GUANGDONG CITY CONGRESS, CPPCC ELECT OFFICIALS

HK300249 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Summary] The first session of the Seventh Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress concluded on 29 September. The session heard reports on government work, the budget, the economy, and the work of the municipal intermediate people's court and people's procuratorate. The session set up the municipal people's congress standing committee and elected and decided on the leading members of the new municipal people's government.

Liang Lingguang, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and newly elected mayor of the municipal people's government, spoke at the closing ceremony. Fan Hua, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, delivered the closing speech.

The session elected the following officials: Fan Hua, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee; Fang Shaoyi, (Fang Wenyu), Sun Leyi, Li Hui, (Zhou Xiyu), (Gao Kunfeng), (Mo Guoshi), (Liang Ruochen), (Liang Yiwen), (Han Chao), (Jiang Zhangyi), Lai Dachao, Bo Huaiqi and (Wei Xian), vice chairmen of the committee; Liang Lingguang, mayor of the municipal people's government; (Wang Xian), Zuo Ming, Tang Guoliang, Yang Yi, Chen Anliang, Lin Xi, Luo Peiyuan, Ou Chu, Zhong Fei, Liang Shangli and (Lai Zhuyan), vice mayors; (Wang Fengye), president of the municipal intermediate people's court.

The Fifth Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee held a session on 29 September to elect a chairman, vice chairmen and standing committee members. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Xue Yan was elected chairman.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

Opening Session 22 Sep

HK280326 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Summary] The 10th session of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Wuchang on the morning of 22 September. Provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Chen Pixian presided over the session and spoke. Chen Ming, vice governor and concurrently chairman of the planning committee, gave a report on the province's economic readjustment this year.

Chen Ming's report dealt with the fine situation of agricultural and industrial production in the province. The province can basically ensure a balance between revenues and expenditures. Thus, the commodity prices can be maintained at a basically stable level. In his report, Chen Ming pointed out: "In the next several months, we must strengthen ideological and political work. In industrial production, we must tap the potential of existing enterprises to strive to increase production by 8 percent over last year. In agriculture, we must pay attention to increasing per-mu yield and scientific farming. Regarding the market problem, we must do our utmost to guarantee the supplies of the necessities of life for the people and to continue to ensure the basic stability of the commodity prices in markets."

His report also dealt with education, science, technology, urban employment, planned parenthood and the reform of the economic system.

Xia Shihou, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Han Dongshan, Lin Musen, Hu Jinkui, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Tang Zhe, Wu Xianwen and Jiang Zhonghua, who are vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, are attending. Standing committee members are also attending the 12th session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee but as nonvoting members.

The same afternoon, the session examined and discussed Chen Ming's report.

24 Sep Session

HK291254 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Summary] The 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 10th plenary session on the morning of 24 September. The participants in the session listened to the report given by Vice Governor (Li Jun) on further strengthening social order; to the draft explained by Gu Wancai, president of the provincial higher people's court, of the revised provisional method of receiving charges concerning economic cases in courts; to the suggestions proposed by Fang Zhaoyi, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on properly extending the period of handling criminal cases; and to the suggestions proposed by Liu Jin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the by-election for people's deputies for the NPC.

Liu Jin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the plenary session. Xia Shihou, Zhang Wangwu, Han Dongshan, Lin Musen, Hu Jinkui, Wang Haishan, Wu Xianwen and Jiang Zhonghua, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended.

While Vice Governor (Li Jun) was giving the report, the committee members who were attending the 20th session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee standing committee also attended as nonvoting delegates.

Report on Social Order

HK291300 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Summary] At the 10th plenary session of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 24 September, Vice Governor (Li Jun) gave a report on further strengthening social order. In his report, (Li Jun) said that since the ninth session of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee, under the unified leadership of the provincial CCP committee, this province has taken effective measures to vigorously tidy up social order and has achieved good initial results. The number of serious criminal cases of murder, robbery and rape has dropped and social order in stations, wharves, public places, commercial networks and points and busy urban areas has initially improved.

(Li Jun) went on to say: "However, the results which we have achieved are merely the initial ones. Some problems still exist in our work. We must take further measures to strive for a fundamental improvement in social order. At present, to meet the needs of the struggle, we must solve the problems in accordance with the policies of the party and the law of the state."

(Li Jun) said that it is essential to do well in detaining and investigating criminal suspects. Prefectures and municipalities must set up detention and investigation centers. Meanwhile, power must be given to the public security organs of all counties and urban districts to temporarily detain and investigate criminal suspects. After investigation, these suspects must be handled according to the seriousness of the cases. It is necessary to ban associating with prostitutes. Those who compel, persuade and seduce women to engage in prostitution and who allow their premises to be used as a brothel for the purpose of making a profit must be severely punished in accordance with the law. It is imperative to resolutely prohibit gambling and superstitious activities. We must protect railway, maritime and road safety and the security of broadcasting, television, posts and telecommunications and communications facilities. All places and units must conduct education for the masses in cherishing state property. Departments concerned must commend and give material rewards to units and individuals who do well in protecting state property.

GUIZHOU RALLY MARKS LU XUN BIRTH CENTENARY

HK290812 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Summary] Guizhou Province held a rally in the hall of the provincial CPPCC committee on the afternoon of 24 September to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun. Some 600 people from the cultural, fine arts, press, publication and educational circles attended. (Chen Jianwu), propaganda department deputy director of the provincial CCP committee, presided. Provincial CCP committee Deputy Secretary Miao Chunting delivered a speech, entitled: "Commemorate and Learn From Lu Xun." In his speech, he stressed: "It is essential to learn from Lu Xun's fighting spirit. On the ideological front, we must seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, eliminate all kinds of incorrect tendencies, make concerted efforts with the party and struggle hard to build a powerful socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization."

Those speaking at the rally included (Li Baiwei), provincial culture bureau deputy director and vice chairman of the Guizhou provincial branch of the Chinese Dramatist Association; (Wang Shuyi), vice chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles and vice chairman of the Guizhou provincial branch of the Chinese Artists Association; (Dai Yixian), vice chairman of the children's literary committee of the Guizhou provincial branch of the Chinese Writers Association and vice chairman of the Guiyang Municipal Literary Workers Association; (Zeng Weiju), teacher of the Chinese department of Guizhou University; and (Wang Qiangmo), deputy director of the Chinese department of Guiyang Normal College. They called on all to learn from Lu Xun.

GUIZHOU MEETING DISCUSSES DISASTER RELIEF WORK

HK270622 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Guizhou Provincial Civil Affairs Department held a forum in Guiyang on disaster relief work 22-26 September to discuss, study and arrange rural relief work in the coming winter and spring. Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan made a speech.

The meeting held: Rural Guizhou has suffered serious drought this year. This has caused difficulties for the masses' production and daily life. However, we should see that the central and provincial CCP committees are very concerned for the masses in the disaster areas and have provided effective support for them. The State Council recently allocated the province a further 8 million yuan in disaster relief funds. The provincial CCP committee has decided that the disaster areas should center all their efforts on production and relief work in the coming winter and spring. These are favorable conditions for ensuring that the masses can overcome the disaster and carry out self-salvation through production. The civil affairs departments must actively work with the departments concerned to make specific arrangements for the people's livelihood in the disaster areas and support them in carrying out self-salvation through production.

The meeting put forward specific demands regarding rural disaster relief work in the coming winter and spring.

GUIZHOU EXAMINES COLLEGE POLITICAL EDUCATION

HK270620 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Summary] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, a provincial conference on ideological and political education in institutes of higher education pointed out: "The institutes of higher education must seriously study the resolution of the sixth plenary session, the important talk of Comrade Deng Xiaoping to responsible persons concerned of central propaganda departments and the important speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the national forum on ideological front problems implement the spirit of the national conference on ideological and political education in schools, strengthen party leadership over the institutes of higher education, change the situation of laxness and weakness, further strengthen and improve ideological and political education work in the institutes and occupy their ideological position with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought."

The conference was held in Guiyang from 15 to 22 September. Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Miao Chunting attended and spoke. (Lian Zhijie), secretary of the party group of the provincial higher education office and director of the office, presided. The conference concentrated on studying the following issues: 1) the situation in strengthening ideological and political education for the students this year, the current mental state of the students, and changing the current laxness and weakness in ideological and political work so as to further improve the work; 2) strengthening the ideological and political work force; 3) improving the teaching of basic Marxism; 4) bringing into play the role of all sectors concerned under the unified leadership of the party committees.

GUIZHOU INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS

HK270614 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The provincial industry and communications work conference, convened by the provincial people's government with the aim of improving industrial production in Guizhou, concluded on 25 September after 10 days in session. This was a crucial meeting for implementing the spirit of the national industry and communications work forum and reversing the passive situation of decline in the province's industrial production. Apart from being of major practical significance for halting the production decline and sparing no effort to make up shortfalls and fulfill this year's production quotas, this meeting will have a far-reaching effect on bringing about a turn for the better in the province's economic work.

Industrial production in the province was far from good in the first 8 months of the year and there were many shortfalls. The province has lagged behind fraternal provinces and municipalities. During the conference, Comrade Chi Biqing accepted the responsibility on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, and Comrade Su Gang conducted a self-criticism on behalf of the provincial government. This greatly inspired and educated the participants.

By carrying out study, the participants summed up the problems existing everywhere in varying degrees in the previous period of lack of sufficient understanding of the readjustment principle and of what is meant by leftism, and lack of sufficient resolve in implementing economic responsibility systems, insufficient stability of policies, not enough of the required centralized and unified leadership, lack of specific unified planning for bringing into play the province's superior features, and lack of sufficient revolutionary vigor. They thus enhanced their understanding and vigor and strengthened confidence.

The conference pointed out: In order to promote industrial production in the province, it is currently necessary to do a good job in instituting the economic responsibility systems. The conference called on the workers on the industry and communications front to urgently mobilize, enhance revolutionary vigor, work in concert and make contributions to developing the province's industrial production.

GUIZHOU CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK280613 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Summary] The 11th meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 27 September. The meeting heard and discussed a report by Vice Governor Shen Yunpu on the drought and production and relief measures in the province.

The meeting also heard a report on the situation in culture and art work and held: "At present we must seriously criticize the bourgeois liberalization trend and overcome laxness and weakness in leadership. At the same time we must continue to eliminate leftist influence in our actual work and develop the excellent situation since the third plenary session."

Xu Jiangsheng, chairman of the standing committee, presided at the full session on 27 September. Present as observers were Vice Governors Shen Yunpu and Ran Yannong, provincial higher people's court President Shi Wenli, and provincial Deputy Procurator (Zhang Wuyun).

SICHUAN GATHERING HONORS LU XUN ANNIVERSARY

HK260615 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Summary] A gathering was held in Chengdu on 25 September to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun. The gathering was attended by responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government, Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee and people's government, and the Chengdu PLA units including Du Xinyuan, Ren Baige, Zhang Xiushu, Ma Shitu, Sha Ding, Shen Yizhi, Ai Wu, (Xiao Xingren), (Li Shaoyan) and (Guo Min). Ma Shitu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and chairman of the provincial literature and art federation, presided.

Du Xinyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, spoke first at the rally. After praising the spirit and contributions of Lu Xun, he said: "In order to better fulfill the heavy task assigned by history, our literature and art, theory, press and publishing and education circles and all comrades on the ideological front must continue to seriously learn from and research Lu Xun and inherit and carry forward his spirit. We must spontaneously uphold the four basic principles proposed by the party, Mao Zedong's literature and art thought, the basic spirit of the 'talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art,' the principle of serving the people and socialism, and the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend. We must boldly carry out criticism and self-criticism, welcome and listen to critical views from all quarters and constantly enhance our ideological and artistic levels. We must also justly and forcefully launch correct criticism and self-criticism regarding the liberalization trends currently existing among some people, and those works with seriously erroneous tendencies. We must continue to overcome erroneous leftist influence. We must launch regular and healthy literature and art criticism, and apply the spirit of the 'resolution' adopted by the sixth plenary session and the national forum on problems on the ideological front to guide our thinking, speech and work. We must uphold party leadership on the cultural and ideological front and overcome the liberalization trend of departing from party leadership and the socialist track, that has currently emerged. We must change the lax and weak situation of not daring to criticize this trend, and ensure that our ideological front can meet the needs of the new period."

Ren Baige, adviser to the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, and chairman of the provincial committee for marking the Lu Xun centenary, then made a speech on learning from and carrying forward Lu Xun's revolutionary spirit. Ai Wu, honorary chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art, also spoke.

SICHUAN OFFICIAL DESCRIBES FLOOD RELIEF WORK

OW300246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Sichuan Province is fast recovering from the worst flood in many years and its industrial and agricultural production is likely to reach the best 1980 level, the province's deputy governor told XINHUA here today.

Yang Zhong said the people's life is secure, prices are stable and the public is in good order. Yang Zhong, 50, is in charge of the province's agricultural production and one of the leading officials directing the province's fight against the flood. He is now heading a delegation on a report mission to Beijing. He said that this most populous grain producing province was hit by six successive severe rain storms between late June and early September. The one in mid-July was the heaviest recorded in the last hundred years. It affected 141 of the 184 counties and cities.

Following the flood, Yang Zhong said, special policies have been adopted in order to restore production and to ensure that the flood victims are provided for. These include reducing the output quotas for waterlogged land and allocating farmland with little or no yields to individual households for replanting, allowing them to keep all the harvest for their own needs. Enterprises in cities and towns introduced the system of paying the workers on the basis of their outputs and those units which overfulfilled the state quotas are allowed to keep the part of the profit over and above the quotas. Those factories which have difficulties in procuring raw materials and fuel and in finding outlets for their products are getting government assistance. These policies have aroused the initiative of the people in the flood-hit areas and increased their confidence, the deputy governor said. He listed the following achievements in the fight against floods:

-- By the end of August, 96.8 percent of the flood-hit enterprises had restored production, 84.8 percent had reached or surpassed the pre-flood levels. In early September, the province's total industrial output value went up by 3.5 percent over the same period of last year.

-- Production has been restored promptly in rural areas. Soon after the flood, the peasants set out straightening the flattened rice seedlings and took measures to prevent pests. They rebuilt 33,000 hectares of farmland damaged by floods and replanted 280,000 hectares to late autumn crops. A good harvest is expected this year.

-- Transportation, communications and power supply have been quickly restored. The Chengdu-Chongqing and Chengdu-Kunming railways in many sections destroyed by torrents are now open to traffic, and the province's 86 major highways and 480 county roads are back to normal operation.

-- The life of the people are well-arranged. Most of the homeless have moved into newly-built make-shift houses, and the rest have been accommodated in tents or other temporary shelters. Every person in the hard-hit areas is getting a food ration of half a kilo of grain a day.

-- The injured and the sick have been treated in good time. Hospitals and army units stationed in Sichuan sent 797 medical teams to the flooded areas, where they sterilized wells, houses and streets, checked on food and handed out preventive drugs, and there is no epidemics.

Among the other members of the province's delegation are Ren Quanhui, deputy secretary of the party committee of the flood-hit Suining County, who stayed in the forefront of flood fighting day and night, displaying outstanding commanding capabilities; Wang Wenbo, director of the Neijiang cotton textile mill, who led the workers in retrieving machines buried by sand and debris and in restoring production in less than a month; and Yang Qingsheng, deputy political commissar of a PLA division, who led his men in a large scale rescue operation which saved many lives and property.

The PLA units in the province sent 100,000 men and 44 airplanes to take part in rescue operations, saving a total of 43,000 lives and retrieving large amounts of equipment and materials.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON MARKET PRICE STABILITY

HK250627 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by the provincial price committee: "Stabilize Postdisaster Market Prices, Go All Out To Support Production and Disaster Relief"]

[Text] Following the exceptionally big floods in Sichuan Province, what are the present conditions of market prices? Some people said that the supply of the white (rice), the yellow (edible oils), the red (pork), and the black (coal) was abundant and their prices were stable, but that the price of the green (vegetables) rose on the rural market. Facts show that there have been no substantial fluctuations in market prices in the province recently and particularly that the prices for the people's basic daily necessities are stable. The masses contrasted the reality of their actual lives with their experience in the past: Before liberation, after Chengdu was hit by floods on 17 August 1947, in Zhongxing farm, Shuangliu County, Chengdu, the price for every dou of rice skyrocketed from more than 50,000 yuan (money issued by the puppet government) to more than 80,000 yuan while the losses caused by the disaster this year were more serious than in 1947 but the price for rice did not rise even a cent. The postdisaster markets in cities and the countryside were brisk and the supply of goods was relatively abundant. Everybody felt assured for one could buy what one wanted on the market. This enables people to further have a true understanding of the superiority of the socialist system and of the fact that the principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee not only fulfill the common aspirations of the people but also have the ability to resist natural calamities.

The relative stability of the postdisaster market prices throughout the province is inseparable from the strenuous efforts made by the staff and workers in units both under the system of ownership by the whole people and under the collective ownership system to stabilize the market and keep down prices. But in some localities, the "prices were stable in appearance but they rose on the sly." Leading cadres of a small number of units raised, in an unauthorized way, the prices for some commodities which were in strained and short supply or imposed rigid partnering of goods and forced sales or marketed goods of poorer quality with short measures and passed substandard goods as up to standard ones and even sold polluted foods, which resulted in food poisoning. Some people use handling defective and shopworn goods as a pretext for sharing them out in private at excessively low prices. All these practices evoked strong repercussions among the masses, and they must be stopped sternly. Cases of gross violation should be dealt with.

According to the arrangements of the provincial party committee and the people's government for the pricing work and proceeding from the actual conditions of the province which was hard hit by floods, in doing the work of market prices, it is necessary to effectively grasp the following things:

First, continue to implement the State Council's "circular concerning strict control over prices and rectification of negotiated prices." The state enterprises and the collectively run enterprises should adopt an overall point of view and play a leading role in stabilizing prices.

The state-run economic departments and state enterprises should set an example in observing the regulations of not selling the manufactured products which are put under unified state purchase (goods of the first and second categories) at negotiated prices and not rush to the producing areas to vie with each other in buying farm produce and sideline products at random prices. Stress should be put on educating the cadres at county and commune levels and the broad masses of commune members to share difficulties for the state, and to fulfill and overfulfill the state-assigned quotas of state purchase, assigned purchase and purchase in excess of quotas of farm produce so as to strengthen the material means to stabilize market prices. It is imperative to strictly implement the policy regulations of the provincial party committee and the people's government relating to negotiated purchasing and negotiated sales. It is impermissible to expand the scope of products at negotiated prices and break the scale of the price ceiling without authorization. According to the relevant regulations of the State Council, necessary rectification should be carried out in the prices for commodities produced by the commune and brigade-run enterprises and the individually operated undertakings in the small cities and towns. People are expected to fulfill the "four not allows" (speculation and profiteering, tax evasion, adulterating and passing off false goods, and driving up of prices are not allowed). Those who violate this provision should be dealt with properly according to the different cases.

Second, in stabilizing market prices, put the stress on the basic daily necessities of the masses such as grain, edible oil, meat, vegetables, salt, sugar, cloth and coal. At present, prominence should be given to the solution of the problem of vegetable supply. Chengdu has made arrangements in the work of vegetable supply. In production it based itself on vegetable-growing bases and increased the varieties of vegetables. To help sustain production, temporary subsidies were granted to vegetable growers outside normal existing prices. The vegetables produced in the bases are uniformly not allowed to be sold in the rural market or to be sold at high prices by "breaking the whole into parts." Violators of this provision will receive no subsidies outside the normal existing prices and part of their grain ration will be deducted. At the same time, part of the dried and fresh vegetables were purchased from other localities, allocation of grain was increased and more bean products were processed to make good the short supply of vegetables. In prices, apart from the normal fluctuations of seasonal price differences, state listed prices should be exercised and no alteration is expected in this respect. The general price level should not surpass the level of the retail price of the same period of last year. The present supply of vegetables in Chengdu has now reached the predisaster level of 0.7 jin of vegetables per person per day. The retail prices for vegetables remained the same as last year's, and some vegetables decreased somewhat in price. All localities should take measures to keep the prices for vegetable stable. For other principal nonstaple foodstuffs, square dealing should be stressed and quality should be compatible with price. The malpractices of mixing goods of different grades, passing substandard goods off as up to standard ones, giving short measure and imposing rigid partnering of goods should be stopped resolutely.

Third, in market prices, equal stress should be laid on control and smoothing out. It is necessary to practice diversified circulation channels and carry out the management suited to it. To counter the present confusion in market prices and the unhealthy tendencies in the circulation of commodities, the pricing departments at all levels should make concerted efforts with the industrial and commercial administrative departments and tax departments to reaffirm the existing party and government policies and decrees, uphold the inspection and supervision over prices and practice the method of integrating centralized inspection with supervision by the masses. According to the relevant regulations, the pricing departments at and above county level should not exercise the authority to inspect and supervise alone. They are authorized furthermore to make decisions to impose economic sanctions against those who violate the pricing policy, thus changing the past practice whereby "cases were investigated but no action was taken against the violators; cases of violating the pricing policy ended up with the investigation being inconclusive."

In the work of price control, we should "control prices flexibly," allow for unforeseen circumstances, have a grasp of the degree of control, do well the work of smoothing out and bring the role of price as an economic lever into play.

No rigid restrictions on prices should be made in controlling the prices of the rural fairs. First, it is necessary to do a good job of regulation in taking in and sending out products in large quantities and keep down the prices on the rural market through state-run commerce. Second, it is imperative to protect the proper transportation of goods for sale between cities and the countryside and replenish the postdisaster market supplies. Third, it is essential to deal blows at the mongers who take a share of the spoils without participating personally in lording it over the local market by bullying, monopolizing the transactions and driving up the prices. Thus, equal stress on control and smoothing out with the latter as the focal point is conducive to the revitalization of the economy.

The pricing departments should provide market quotations and market information to the disaster areas which have developed a diversified economy and carried out self-salvation through production, and have served well as "mediators" to organize direct contacts between the producers and the consumers with the coordination of the departments concerned, and leave the advantages of price differentials derived from cutting intermediate links to the producers. It is necessary to enthusiastically purchase the products which are not subject to unified purchase, correctly verify product grades and rationally fix prices for products. No wanton intervention should be imposed on the prices in the exchange between the production teams and the individual peasants in helping supply each other's needs.

The state listed prices should be exercised concerning the disaster relief materials regardless of the channels for replenishing the stock. Those materials which are not priced locally should be priced according to their quality and determined in the light of the limits of authority of price control.

Fourth, as for goods sold at reduced prices, it is necessary to act upon the relevant regulations. On the one hand, we should handle them in good time and retrieve part of the losses as much as possible. On the other hand, we should not cut prices excessively and even use cutting prices as a pretext for sharing them out in private at excessively low prices, resulting in reduction in state revenue. In handling the goods, in the light of the authority for ratification to handle goods at reduced prices, they should be sold publicly at the sales departments after getting approval.

XIZANG HOLDS FORUM TO MARK LU XUN'S BIRTH

HK281447 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Summary] On the afternoon of 22 September, the propaganda department of the Xizang regional party committee, the regional culture bureau and the preparatory group of the regional federation of literary and art circles jointly held a forum to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun, writer, thinker and revolutionary. At the forum, many representatives warmly praised Lu Xun for making important contributions toward the independence of our motherland, the progress of society and the liberation of the people.

(Lasha Qiongdou), deputy director of the propaganda department of the regional party committee, praised Lu Xun in his speech. (Zhang Yaoming), responsible person of the preparatory group of the regional federation of literary and art circles, spoke, saying: "Mr Lu Xun had two well-known verses: 'fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers; head bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children.' These are our mottos. Today, there is in society an incorrect trend of thought which attempts to cast off party leadership and to break away from the socialist road. We must learn from Lu Xun's fighting spirit and justly and forcefully resist and struggle against the incorrect trend of thought. We must serve the people like an ox."

At the forum, people fervently spoke, declaring that they would resolutely learn from Lu Xun.

(Xia Chuan), regional party committee standing committee member, attended and spoke at the forum, saying: "Today, we are holding a forum to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun. Our aim is to give people a greater understanding of Lu Xun and to enable our literary and art workers to seriously learn from Lu Xun and inherit and carry forward his fighting spirit. We must make this fighting spirit become a great impetus for building our powerful motherland and our new united, rich and civilized socialist Xizang."

XIZANG RADIO URGES IMPROVING LEADERSHIP

HK280603 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Revive and Carry Forward the Party's Fine Work Style and Resolutely Overcome the Situation of Laxness and Weakness"]

[Excerpts] The party's fine work style that was sabotaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four has been revived and carried forward since the third plenary session. Party organizations at all levels and the party members have upheld the four basic principles, seriously implemented the line, principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session, and effectively developed the excellent situation of stability and unity.

However, we must also soberly realize that a situation of laxness and weakness exists amid the struggle to rectify unhealthy trends. Some comrades are full of misgivings about upholding party work style and discipline, and act in a weak and ineffective way. They dare not impartially enforce the law and promote uprightness. Some even use their powers to conceal errors and encourage the growth of unhealthy trends. Although these are individual instances, the harm they do cannot be underestimated. These practices corrupt the party's organism and undermine its combat effectiveness. Hence, it is an urgent task to overcome the situation of laxness and weakness in the course of rectifying unhealthy trends. Party organizations at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this issue.

It is necessary to unfold criticism and self-criticism in order to solve problems of party work style. Only thus can we uphold the truth, correct errors, further revive and carry forward the party's fine work style, constantly strengthen the party's combat effectiveness and stimulate the advance of revolution. At present some comrades are unable to carry out criticism, and are even more unwilling to conduct self-criticism. This attitude is extremely wrong.

AN PINGSHENG AT YUNNAN LU XUN COMMEMORATION

HK250251 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Summary] A solemn gathering to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun was held in Kunming on 24 September. Li Yuan, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided.

(Wang Dian), director of the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department, made a speech in which he called for learning from Lu Xun's fine spirit. He continued: "We must strengthen party leadership over the ideological front, seriously launch criticism and self-criticism, change the situation of laxness and weakness and overcome all kinds of erroneous thinking and liberalization trends."

Comrade (Wang Dian) stressed in conclusion; "Literature and art workers must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, establish the revolutionary view of life, and adopt the correct standpoint, viewpoint and methods to understand, handle and express the complex phenomena of society. It is necessary to uphold the four basic principles and apply Lu Xun's militant spirit to develop and promote the socialist literature and art of the people of all nationalities in our country."

Present at the gathering were responsible comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government, CPPCC and Kunming municipality including An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Gao Zhiguo, Zhu Jiabi, (Hou Qunying), Dao Guodong, Wu Zuomin, Zhang Tianfang, and Ma Wendong.

AN PINGSHENG JOINS IN YUNNAN CLEANUP DRIVE

HK280605 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Summary] Leading comrades of Yunnan and Kunming have led provincial organ personnel to tidy up the streets with the masses on the eve of National Day. On 26 September, provincial CCP committee First Secretary An Pingsheng and Deputy Secretary Zhao Zengyi took part in cleaning up the area around the provincial CCP committee building. Governor Liu Minghui led 750 cadres and staff of the provincial government organs to clean a street. Altogether 8,600 people in Kunming were mobilized to take part in the city's sanitation drive during the day.

YUNNAN MEETING DISCUSSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK270608 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Summary] The Yunnan and Kunming planned parenthood offices held a forum on 25 September to mark the first anniversary of the Central Committee's open letter to CCP and CYL members. Present at the forum were Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and leader of the provincial planned parenthood leadership group; (Jiang Feng), member of the standing committee of the municipal CCP committee, vice mayor, and leader of the municipal planned parenthood leadership group; (Jiang Feng), member of the standing committee of the municipal CCP committee, vice mayor, and leader of the municipal planned parenthood leadership group; (Li Guiying), deputy leader of the provincial planned parenthood leadership group and deputy director of the provincial public health department; and some 40 representatives of provincial and municipal units concerned.

In speeches, Gao Zhiguo, (Jiang Feng) and (Li Guiying) stressed the importance of planned parenthood and spoke on Yunnan's achievements. Some 73,400 couples in the province have now taken out only-child certificates. The province's natural population growth rate fell from 26.42 per 1,000 in 1973 to 10.4 per 1,000 in 1980. A further fall to 4.99 per 1,000 [as heard] was recorded in the first half of this year.

Gao Zhiguo demanded that the province further publicize the Central Committee's open letter and ensure that the cadres and masses fully understand the importance of controlling population growth.

YUNNAN RIBAO CRITICIZES 'STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS'

HK291406 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 81 p 2

["Ideological Discussion" column by Lei Cheng [7191 6134] "Criticism and the 'Study of Relationships'"]

[Text] Criticism and self-criticism are our party's fine tradition and a kind of study dealing with principle and the party spirit.

The "study of relationships" which bases everything on relationships is a kind of philistine attitude permeated with the influence of feudal ideology and decadent bourgeois ideology. In origin, the two are as incompatible as fire and water. However, some comrades arbitrarily lump them together so that criticism is tainted with the dust of the "study of relationships," and fighting weapons become blunt and ineffective and are eventually discarded.

The purpose of criticism is to make a clear distinction between right and wrong and unite with our comrades. Only by making a clear distinction between right and wrong can we unite with our comrades. Uniting with our comrades results from making a clear distinction between right and wrong. Therefore, the vitality of criticism lies in a clear-cut stand and clear distinction between right and wrong. It is precisely the "study of relationships" which mortally ruins the weapon of criticism. Those who do things according to this study follow the philosophy which "values relationships above matters of right and wrong." They involve too much "personal emotion" in criticism and pay too much attention to "brotherhood" when dealing with their relations with other people. As a result, they very often fail to make a clear distinction between right and wrong, but value relationships above everything else. They subordinate the matter of right and wrong to personal relationships and may even adopt two entirely different attitudes because of different relationships. For example, when their relatives, friends, old acquaintances, fellow townsmen and comrades-in-arms or even the acquaintances of their acquaintances are criticized, a struggle between the "study of relationships" and the sense of distinguishing right from wrong occurs in their minds. When the "study of relationships" gains the upper hand, the following things will happen: Some people confuse right and wrong and are carried away by emotion. Influenced by sectarian bias, they turn a blind eye to the existing problem or refuse to criticize although they know perfectly well what is wrong. Some people try, by hook or by crook, to cover up facts, turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all and smooth things out to help those who are criticized to extricate themselves from their predicament. Some people confound right and wrong and spare no efforts to trample on principles and stand truth on its head in order to gain the initiative by striking first. Comrade Chen Yi said in his poem: "With joy in my heart, I receive the help of friendly people around me. They are my devoted friends, because they dare to criticize me to my face." This poem tells us that friendship means criticism and that devoted friends should dare to criticize. Those who unduly stress personal relationships, sensibilities and a "code of brotherhood" discard the weapon of criticism. How is it possible for them to speak of "sentiment" and "friendship"??

The "study of relationships" which harms the weapon of criticism manifests itself not only in liberalism in dealing with acquaintances, but also in the following phenomena: Some people try hard to establish personal relations with those who are not their acquaintances. Some people base everything on relationships. Some units or people who have established "good relationships" can easily solve the problems of manpower and material as well as financial resources. The "study of relationships" also plays its role in matters such as commendation, award evaluation, criticism, and so forth. To deal with certain matters of right and wrong, some comrades and units fail to make analysis, declare where they stand, criticize bad people and bad deeds and handle criticism appropriately according to the party's principle. On the contrary, they glare right and left, see which way the wind blows and take relationships into account. They work out their guiding principles and policies on the basis that personal relationships are not severely harmed. In such a way, a philistine attitude replaces principle. Some people do not hold themselves responsible to the party, people and comrades who make mistakes, but to those units and people with whom they have established "special relationships." Under such circumstances, how can they carry out healthy criticism?

Why is it so difficult to carry out criticism? Why have we not succeeded in completely improving our party's work style and the general mood of society? Is the "study of relationships" not one of the reasons? This is a matter worth pondering.

HEBEI SECRETARY PROMOTES WORKERS CONGRESS SYSTEM

HK270702 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Summary] Provincial CCP committee Secretary Zhao Yimin spoke on 18 September at the provincial conference on democratic enterprise management. He stressed: "Leaders at all levels must truly understand in ideology that the worker masses are the masters of the enterprises, and genuinely respect their democratic rights as masters of the house. All enterprises without exception must strengthen democratic management, set up the workers congress system, and constantly sum up and create experiences in order to further perfect and improve this system." On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Zhao Yimin demanded that party committees at all levels seriously carry out the following tasks:

1. Seriously study the central instructions and enhance and unify understanding. That the workers are masters of the house is determined by the nature of the state and the party's fundamental line. It is necessary to trust and rely on the masses. Democratic enterprise management represents the specific expression of the party's mass line in the enterprises.
2. Improve and strengthen party leadership. This is the key to promoting democratic enterprise management and instituting and perfecting the workers congress system. "At present, in improving party leadership over the enterprises, the first thing is to change the serious situation in some enterprises where the party committee monopolizes everything, there is no distinction between party and government, and the party replaces the government and the masses. This means that we must grasp the plant manager responsibility system and the workers congress system under the leadership of the plant CCP committee. With these two systems well established, the party committee will have the initiative. In factories, mines and other enterprises, the party committee should exercise leadership in major guiding principles, the workers congress should exercise democratic management, and the manager should exercise unified command over production and technology. These three systems should promote each other, and none of them can be dispensed with."
3. Perfect the workers congress system and put it on a sound basis. "At present, by means of the workers congresses we should seriously solve a number of problems that urgently need to be and can be solved in our own units. These include gradually improving workers labor and living conditions, combining labor and rest, protecting the workers health, and bringing into play the proper role of the workers congresses." The congresses should also specifically discuss and decide on the form of economic responsibility system to be adopted in their units.
4. Carry out democratic elections under leadership and in a planned way.
5. Trade unions should focus their work on making a success of the workers congress system. Party committees should strengthen leadership over trade union work and bring into full play the role of the unions.
6. The departments concerned must cooperate to do a good job in popularizing and perfecting the workers congress system.

Zhao Yimin demanded that enterprises that have not set up the workers congress system do so within a year. This should be grasped especially well in large and medium enterprises, the province's 350 key enterprises, units that have expanded decisionmaking powers, and pilot project units in substituting tax for profit. By the end of August, 1,750 of the province's 2,739 industry, capital construction and communications enterprises with more than 200 workers had set up the workers congress system since the 3d plenary session. The system has also been established in 839 finance and trade units and 286 culture, education and public health units.

TIANJIN MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MALPRACTICES

HK241450 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Summary] The Tianjin municipal personnel bureau recently held a meeting on administrative supervisory work. The meeting put forward: "Personnel departments at all levels must give play to their administrative supervisory role and resolutely curb the unhealthy trend in the circulation of commodities."

The meeting pointed out: "At present, an unhealthy trend exists in the circulation of commodities. When organizations were readjusted and changed and when units closed down or were amalgamated, some people took the opportunity to privately divide money and property among themselves. This was corruption in disguise. Some enterprises and units bought commodities only to meet their own needs without regard to whether the sources of the commodities were lawful or not. They entered into contracts for purchase of goods with people who had stolen property from the state. They virtually encouraged thieves. Some business personnel received remuneration for the loan of their bank account numbers, their blank letters of recommendation and their blank contracts to facilitate criminals to carry out unlawful activities. Warehouse operators of some enterprises received bribes and, in collusion with others, embezzled and stole state property and money. To promote sales of products or to receive more contracts, some enterprises disregarded the economic policy and rewarded salesmen, purchasing agents and business workers with dinner invitations and gifts. The above-mentioned malpractices not only exist in factories, enterprises, commercial, communications, transport and materials management departments and service trades but also exist in school-run factories and hospitals. Curbing this unhealthy trend is an important task of the personnel and administrative supervisory work. It is necessary to do well in grasping it."

At present, personnel departments at all levels must strengthen and reinforce the supervisory forces. In close coordination with industrial and commercial administrative supervisory, judicial and party's discipline inspection departments, they must conduct investigations and study and immediately start administrative supervisory work. After investigation, they must analyze and look into the cases one by one. In handling these cases, they must adhere to the principles, "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" and "use education as our main method and punishment as an auxiliary method." They must severely punish those who, after the State Council issued the circular on curbing unhealthy trends in the circulation of commodities, still indulge in unhealthy trends and violate economic discipline.

GANSU MEETING COMMENDS FLOOD RELIEF WORKERS

OW300111 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Gansu Province has won complete victory in combating a flood in its areas along the Huang He. The leading party and government organizations in Gansu Province and Langhou municipality held a meeting on the afternoon of 29 September to sum up experiences and to commend advanced units, heroes and model persons. Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, presided over the meeting. On behalf of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial military district, the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal people's government and the Lanzhou Garrison District, Li Dengying, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Gansu Province, extended high respect and cordial regards to PLA commanders and fighters, workers, commune members, militiamen, cadres, engineers and technicians who had participated in the fight against the flood. Commended at the meeting were 79 advanced collectives and 146 advanced individuals.

FENG JIXIN INSPECTS GANSU LIGHT INDUSTRY UNITS

OW290425 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, recently visited the provincial light industry department, the Lanzhou No 1 woolen mill and other units where he asked cadres, workers, engineers and technicians about their production and livelihood and inspected their products. During the visit, he acquainted himself with the situation and analyzed major problems in light industry that calls for immediate solution. Following the visit, he immediately referred the problems to a standing committee meeting of the provincial party committee for discussion and solution.

MA WENRUI AT SHAANXI PRODUCTION, RELIEF MEETING

HK300307 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Summary] A provincial meeting on production and relief work opened in Xian on 28 September. The meeting will convey the instructions of leading comrades of the Central Committee and State Council on production and relief work in Shaanxi and look into the work of arranging the masses' livelihood and resuming and developing production as quickly as possible. This meeting is being convened by the provincial CCP committee and government. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial production and relief committee, presided at the opening session. Yu Mingtao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, governor, and first vice chairman of the production and relief committee, delivered a work report. Jiang Yi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice governor, and vice chairman of the production and relief committee, gave views on the use and distribution of relief funds and materials.

Ma Wenrui said in his speech: "The provincial CCP committee originally put forward three tasks for the province in the second half of the year. It is now necessary to add another one: seriously promote production and relief work. This is currently an extremely important and urgent item of work in the province. Making a success of this work is very closely related to developing industrial and agricultural production and promoting political stability and unity in the province. All sectors must attach a high degree of importance to this work." Ma Wenrui said: This conference must solve the problems of guiding principles, points of emphasis and allocation and use of relief funds and materials.

The conference is being attended by all members of the provincial production and relief committee and leading comrades from Hanzhong, Baoji, Ankang, Xianyang, Xian and Weinan Prefectures and municipalities and of 13 heavily stricken counties, together with responsible comrades of provincial departments.

YE JIANYING ON REUNIFICATION WITH TAIWAN

OW300403 Beijing XINHUA in English 0400 GMT 30 Sep 81

["Ye Jianying Explains Policy Concerning Return of Taiwan to Motherland and Peaceful Reunification" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in an interview with XINHUA today, elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification.

The full text of his statement follows:

Today, on the eve of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and at the approach of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, I wish, first of all, to extend my festive greetings and cordial regards to the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and Chinese nationals residing in foreign countries.

On New Year's Day 1979, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued a message to the compatriots in Taiwan, in which it proclaimed the policy of striving to reunify the motherland peacefully. The message received warm support and active response from the people of all nationalities throughout China, including the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and those residing abroad. A relaxed atmosphere has set in across the Taiwan Straits. Now, I would take this opportunity to elaborate on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification:

- (1) In order to bring an end to the unfortunate separation of the Chinese nation as early as possible, we propose that talks be held between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang of China on a reciprocal basis so that the two parties will cooperate for the third time to accomplish the great cause of national reunification. The two sides may first send people to meet for an exhaustive exchange of views.
- (2) It is the urgent desire of the people of all nationalities on both sides of the straits to communicate with each other, reunite with their relatives, develop trade and increase mutual understanding. We propose that the two sides make arrangements to facilitate the exchange of mails, trade, air and shipping services, and visits by relatives and tourists as well as academic, cultural and sports exchanges, and reach an agreement thereupon.
- (3) After the country is reunified, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region and it can retain its armed forces. The central government will not interfere with local affairs on Taiwan.
- (4) Taiwan's current socio-economic system will remain unchanged, so will its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. There will be no encroachment on the proprietary rights and lawful right of inheritance over private property, houses, land and enterprises, or on foreign investments.
- (5) People in authority and representative personages of various circles in Taiwan may take up posts of leadership in national political bodies and participate in running the state.
- (6) When Taiwan's local finance is in difficulty, the central government may subsidize it as is fit for the circumstances.

(7) For people of all nationalities and public figures of various circles in Taiwan who wish to come and settle on the mainland, it is guaranteed that proper arrangements will be made for them, that there will be no discrimination against them, and that they will have the freedom of entry and exit.

(8) Industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan are welcome to invest and engage in various economic undertakings on the mainland, and their legal rights, interests and profits are guaranteed.

(9) The reunification of the motherland is the responsibility of all Chinese. We sincerely welcome people of all nationalities, public figures of all circles and all mass organizations in Taiwan to make proposals and suggestions regarding affairs of state through various channels and in various ways.

Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and the accomplishment of the great cause of national reunification is a great and glorious mission history has bequeathed on our generation. China's reunification and prosperity is in the vital interest of the Chinese people of all nationalities -- not only those on the mainland, but those in Taiwan as well. It is also in the interest of peace in the Far East and the world.

We hope that our compatriots in Taiwan will give full play to their patriotism and work energetically for the early realization of the great unity of our nation and share the honor of it. We hope that our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad will continue to act in the role of a bridge and contribute their share to the reunification of the motherland.

We hope that the Kuomintang authorities will stick to their one-China position and their opposition to "two Chinas" and that they will put national interests above everything else, forget previous ill will and join hands with us in accomplishing the great cause of national reunification and the great goal of making China prosperous and strong, so as to win glory for our ancestors, bring benefit to our posterity and write a new and glorious page in the history of the Chinese nation!

PREMIER SUN WARNS AGAINST UNITED FRONT 'TRICKS'

OW301357 Taipei CNA in English 1338 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 30 Sep (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Wednesday called on the Peiping regime to forsake communism by accepting the three principles of the people as a mode for the reunification and reconstruction of China.

The premier gave a reception in honor of the participants in the symposium on the three principles of the people at the armed forces officers club. Speaking at the occasion, he warned against the united front tricks launched by the Chinese communists, saying that the Peiping regime should learn the experiences of national reconstruction from the Republic of China on Taiwan. "In the past 30 years, we have realized the spirit and potential of the three principles of the people in our reconstruction of the national revival base here." He then urged all compatriots at home and abroad to follow President Chiang Ching-kuo's great call for the reunification of China under the banner of the three principles of the people.

Urges Vigilance

OW301001 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Sun Yun-hsuan, premier of the Republic of China and president of the Executive Yuan, pointed out at the Legislative Yuan session on 25 September that the Chinese communists have pursued their united front tactics for "peace" on various occasions and with varied tricks, including the policy calling for "reestablishing trade, postal and transportation links with Taiwan," in an attempt to confuse world public opinion and to split the unity of our countrymen both at home and abroad.

In answering a question from Yang Paolin, member of the Legislative Yuan, Premier Sun called on fellow countrymen to heighten their vigilance and closely guard against the united front conspiracy of the Chinese communists. He said: We should never relax our guard and vigilance against the united front and infiltration and subversion tactics the Chinese communists are now stepping up simply because of the transitory and superficial calm that exists at present.

He repeated his remarks made on 12 January 1979, saying: "The Chinese communists must renounce Marxism and Leninism, abolish the communist dictatorship and restore the system of private ownership of property if they desire to have China reunified."

Premier Sun pointed out: Now that the Chinese communists also show reverence for Dr Sun Yat-sen's ideology and doctrine, they should accept our proposal for reunifying China by implementing the three principles of the people so that our countrymen on both sides of the Taiwan Strait may enjoy the same democratic, free, peaceful, harmonious and prosperous life that we now enjoy here on this bastion of national survival. The Chinese communists have avoided this fundamental question and attempted to carry out their tricks and tactics on minor issues. Their purpose is to create a false impression so as to attain the objective of their united front conspiracy. We must maintain sharp vigilance against this conspiracy.

Premier Sun also gave an elaborate explanation on the meaning of "security" as cited in the government's administrative objectives of "safeguarding the security of the people." He said that the meaning of "security" should be taken in a broad sense and that priority should be given to national security. He pointed out that in safeguarding national security, we should never relax our guard and vigilance against the Chinese communists' conspiracy to split our unity and carry out infiltration and subversion. He called on all personnel of administrative organs to guard against infiltration and subversion and expressed the hope that all our countrymen will pay attention to this issue of invisible security and never forget to "think of danger in time of peace."

TA KUNG PAO ON TAIWAN RESPONSE TO BEIJING CALL

HK260206 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 Sep 81 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Taiwan Authorities Under Heavy Pressure"]

[Text] The KMT Authorities Have To Speak

The Taiwan KMT authorities have to respond to the calls from the mainland and overseas for reunification of the motherland. They are under heavy pressure.

A speech was delivered by Sung Ch'u-yu, chief of the Taiwan Information Bureau, but obviously, some people of higher ranks were behind this.

The speech was carried in a bottom corner on the front page of the 23 September issue of CHUNG YANG JIH PAO, in an effort to keep calm and report the matter in a light tone. The lead story was an unimportant report entitled "Those Guilty of Criminal Offenses During the Election Period Will Be Severely Punished." Such a layout of the front page betrayed guilty consciences.

Indirectly Recognizing the Trend of International Public Opinion

However, Taipei's CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO and Hong Kong's HSIANG-KANG SHIH-PAO presented Sung Ch'u-yu's speech as headline news on the front page. The former carried an editorial together with the speech.

This shows that the question of KMT-CCP peace talks is an important matter over which hundreds of millions of Chinese people including the Taiwan compatriots are concerned. The KMT authorities can no longer evade this question.

Moreover, Sung Ch'u-yu also delivered this speech for the purpose of advising foreign countries of Taiwan's attitude. The title of the report carried by CHUNG YANG JIH PAO reflects this attitude very clearly: "Sung Ch'u-yu Hopes That Foreign Journalists Will Not Be Used by the CCP To Disseminate Absurdities on Peace Talks." This indirectly demonstrates and recognizes the trend of international public opinion.

Who Is It That Does Not Practice the Three People's Principles

The title of the news report carried by CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO was: "The Best Way for the CCP To Commemorate the 1911 Revolution Is To Practice the Three People's Principles."

This is by no means a problem, because Beijing has time and again pointed out that Dr Sun Yat-sen's ideal, represented by the three people's principles, has not only been realized in new China but also has been far overfulfilled in some localities.

It is the KMT itself that does not practice the three people's principles. The KMT was the ruling party on the mainland for 22 years. Had it practiced the three people's principles, it would not have been driven by the people to the other side of the strait.

Li Chunqing, vice chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, pointed out in his article entitled "A Tentative Discussion on Taiwan's Economy" and carried by our paper yesterday: Even after coming to Taiwan, the KMT did not practice the three people's principles. The empty slogan "use the three people's principles to unify China" naturally is separated from reality.

Mentioning "Communization" Without Relating Details

In the last sentence of his speech, Sung Ch'u-yu said: Beijing commemorates the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution for the purpose of carrying out united front work and attaining the goal of communizing Taiwan. He was correct because the united front work was aimed at achieving KMT-CCP cooperation.

In relation to the point of "communizing Taiwan," Beijing has said clearly that providing reunification is achieved through peace, Taiwan does not have to change its political system or personnel and both Beijing and Taiwan may even exercise "joint leadership" in the whole country. However, in his speech, Sung Ch'u-yu skipped this point and tried to cover the facts by talking about "communizing Taiwan." Obviously, he dared not tell the truth.

Showing Sincerity by Putting Forth a Concrete Plan

It is reported that around the National Day on 1 October or the anniversary of the 1911 revolution which falls on 10 October, Beijing will put forth a concrete plan of KMT-CCP cooperation and peaceful reunification, so as to show its sincerity and promote the reunification. By that time, the KMT authorities will face a situation which will be more than their information bureau chief Sung Ch'u-yu can handle. It will be necessary for their top-level personages to come forward to deal with this major problem.

CCP-KMT Cooperation

HK260337 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Special feature by Chang Yi-chun: "What Disadvantage Is There for Taiwan in Reunification?"]

[Text] When the provisional president, Mr Sun Yat-sen, took the oath of office and proclaimed his administrative policies in 1912, he stressed the following five points: the unity of the Chinese people of all nationalities; the unification of all Chinese territories; the unity of the army and the government; the unity of internal affairs; and the unity of finance. At that time, feudal forces had not been completely wiped out, there were separatist warlord regimes in China and the whole country was disunited. Therefore, implementation of the three principles of the people was then out of the question. Later, Mr Sun Yat-sen advanced three major policies, developed the three principles of the people into the new three principles of the people which are now known as the revolutionary three principles of the people; carried out the first Kuomintang-communist cooperation and waged a struggle together with the communists, thus paving the way for the later northern expedition and the overthrow of warlords. However, Mr Sun Yat-sen never witnessed the country's unification in his lifetime. If there are such people who still fail to see the importance of unifying the country and its nationalities, still sit by and watch the protracted division of China and even use the three principles of the people as their signboard to resist reunification, they are really doing a great disservice to the good name of Mr Sun Yat-sen.

China's several thousand years of historical experience can prove the following point: In any dynasty, when the country was unified, the country was relatively powerful and prosperous and the people lived a relatively stable life; when the country was disunited, the country was subject to repeated disasters and upheavals and the people were plunged into an abyss of misery. Such a weak country could easily incur foreign aggression.

Huang Zhicheng recently piloted a Taiwan plane to the mainland. The Taiwan side is of course very displeased at Huang's conduct. Huang gave up his relatively comfortable life in Taiwan, left his family and piloted a plane to the mainland alone. Some people think that this is really hard to understand. However, if these people take notice of the following words uttered by Huang, their suspicions can be cleared up. Huang said: Only by reunifying our country can our country become great and powerful. What an admirable remark! This remark not only expressed a Chinese youth's patriotic sentiments but also reflected the Chinese people's common aspiration for a great and powerful motherland.

What is really hard to understand is the Taiwan side's excessive fear of reunification. People really cannot see any disadvantage for Taiwan in reunification. The current mutual hostility on the two sides of the straits brings nothing but harm to Taiwan.

The Taiwan regime is becoming increasingly isolated on the world scene. Now only a few countries recognize the Taiwan regime. It is possible that before long the Taiwan regime will not be recognized by any country. If that happens, our compatriots in Taiwan will become stateless when they go abroad. In recent years, Taiwan women have been craving marriage with foreigners. This is not a respectable phenomenon. Many young people and students in Taiwan strive to study abroad and to reside in foreign countries for a long period of time. The more than two million people who left the mainland for Taiwan have been separated for a long time from their forefathers' graves and the huts of those tending and have also been separated for a long time from their relatives, old friends and acquaintances. They are confined to Taiwan island and their sadness is deepening with every passing day. This is certainly not a gratifying development. Foreign force, as personalities of various circles have repeatedly noted, is absolutely unreliable. The foundation of Taiwan's economy is weak, the political situation in Taiwan is unstable and there are latent social crises in Taiwan. At present, there are multifarious changes in the international situation. Taiwan is a very small and isolated island and can not withstand a storm. Taiwan already has great difficulties in maintaining the status quo. Taiwan also has a very uncertain future. This kind of situation can be described either as a swallow's nest built on a curtain or as fish swimming in a cooking pot. It goes without saying that observant and conscientious people in Taiwan really know the situation.

Judging from Taiwan's official and unofficial views expressed over the previous years, we can see that Taiwan has the following misgivings: Taiwan is afraid that the CCP will not treat it as equal in status; Taiwan is afraid that its living standard will be lowered after reunification; Taiwan is afraid that it will be under the control of others and that it will not be able to keep the initiative in its own hands; and some people are even afraid of the mainland's political movements and accusation and denunciation meetings. All these misgivings are understandable. Beijing deeply understands that Taiwan does not know much about the situation on the mainland. Therefore, Beijing has proposed that bilateral trade, aviation, maritime and postal relations be established in order to enable the two sides on the straits to achieve a better understanding of each other. As regards ways to settle the Taiwan issue, Beijing has stated clearly that it is willing to heed the opinion of our compatriots in Taiwan. Taiwan just recoils in fear and tries to avoid the issue. It hardly realizes that the situation does not allow it to avoid the issue and that in the end it will not be able to avoid the real issue. People can remember that the previous two instances of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation were the result of prevailing circumstances.

According to a report from Beijing, the CCP has proposed that there should be a third period of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation, and that the two sides may open a party-to-party dialogue. This shows that the CCP treats the Kuomintang as equal in status. This will also enable Taiwan to avoid having a sense of inferiority. After reunification, Taiwan may become a special zone or an autonomous region. First of all, Taiwan's social system will remain unchanged. If by any chance a reunification is achieved by other than peaceful means, Taiwan's social system will still remain unchanged. Taiwan can retain its political structure, its economic system and its establishment for army units. Of course, the Taiwan people's standard of living will not be lowered. Beijing not only will not send high-ranking officials to take over Taiwan but will also find and place Taiwan people of ability in proper positions on the mainland. A Beijing leader disclosed at a meeting with his guest: "Even joint leadership is all right with us." The CCP's sixth plenary session implemented the guiding principle of its third plenary session and brought order out of chaos. As a result, the CCP leadership is united and stable and there is no lack of successors, thus guaranteeing the continuity of its policies. We must learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones. The whole nation from the leadership to the masses will never allow a repeat of the kind of tragedies that occurred during the "Cultural Revolution," and will go all out to promote economy first. The situation is really excellent.

Since Taiwan has been assured that many things will remain unchanged, there is no need for it to have apprehensions about the mainland's political movements.

The CCP has made every possible concession to the Taiwan authorities. The reasons for the CCP to have done so are: The CCP attaches major importance to the interests of the state and Chinese nation and seeks an early reunification of the motherland in the hope that by doing so, the whole country may wholeheartedly devote its energy to quickening the pace of the four modernizations. With the rich natural resources in the motherland, we can say with certainty that the one billion intelligent, able, valiant and industrious Chinese people will surely succeed in jointly building China into a great and powerful country with a high degree of democracy and a high level of civilization. How could Taiwan stay aloof from this great cause? This generation is not familiar with the old scores accumulated between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party over the past several scores of years. There is no harm in writing off at one stroke all these old scores and in adopting a forward-looking attitude. During his lifetime, Mr Chiang Kai-shek did not make a due contribution to promoting China's peace, reunification and national wealth and power. People hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will remedy this defect, act in the spirit of Mr Sun Yat-sen that the country is for the people, take a broad and long-term view, relinquish prejudices, resolutely take action and help to bring about reunification in order to render outstanding service to the country and the Chinese nation.

TA KUNG PAO ON LAUNCHING OF PRC SATELLITES

HK220858 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "China May Have Mastered Multiple Warhead Technology"]

[Text] New Achievements in Space Science and Technology

Beijing announced yesterday it had successfully launched a trio of satellites with one rocket. According to the announcement, the satellites have accurately entered their orbits and are continuously sending back data. This has shown once again China's remarkable achievements in rocketry and space science and technology.

Last week a Chinese expert at an international conference on space science disclosed that China will use liquid oxygen and liquid fuel to launch a synchronous satellite in the near future. Now prior to the launching of a Chinese synchronous satellite, there is this report on the magnificent and important feat in space science and technology, namely, the launching of three satellites with one rocket. As our National Day and the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution are drawing near we believe that the great majority of Chinese people inside and outside China will jump for joy on hearing of this and will be proud of this achievement.

This Beijing news report was quite simple and only contained about 100 characters. It did not mention the weight of the satellites or if they entered their orbits one after another. However, launching more than one satellite with one rocket and enabling such satellites to accurately enter their orbits at least show a relatively high maneuverability of the rocket and an application of precision remote control technology.

It Has Something To Do With Multiple Warhead Missiles

Beijing has recovered satellites more than once. Foreign scientists have highly appraised this, saying that Chinese scientists have demonstrated a fairly high standard of calculation and a fairly high level of remote control technology.

This is because with the exception of the United States and the Soviet Union, up to now it seems that neither Western Europe nor Japan have tried to recover satellites. However, in this field, it is shown that China is approaching the advanced international level.

There can be no trickery in science and technology. Although the Beijing report was quite brief, it reflected the importance of this experiment and Beijing's great achievements in science and technology.

There is a noteworthy thing: A single rocket was used to launch three satellites. If the three satellites could be directed into different orbits, this would indirectly prove that China may have mastered intercontinental multiple warhead rocket technology.

The latest space experiment conducted by Beijing was of course of a peaceful nature. However, Western observers have noted that this has reflected the potentials of military science and technology; they have related this experiment with multiple warhead equipped missiles.

The completion of the test of the U.S. space shuttle won various countries' praises of the United States' advanced science and technology. There is no denying the fact that the space shuttle can play a military role.

It Is Also Imperative To Break the Monopoly of Space Science and Technology

China is a developing country with a rather backward economy. China has repeatedly stated that its limited development of the atomic bomb and delivery systems is purely for strengthening defense capabilities. China has taken a firm stand: China will never accept any superpower's domination and will never allow itself to be trodden over by any superpower. If we do not break the superpowers' monopoly of nuclear arms and space science and technology, we will be bullied by the superpowers. This is because the superpowers can apply their space science and technology for military purposes at any time. Is it not true that the Soviet Union has turned its satellites into "space killers?"

A Great Inspiration to People Inside and Outside China

China's achievements in space science and technology have proved that the Chinese people are intelligent and that China's intellectuals and the PLA are important force. However, there is no denying the fact that the CCP's leadership has played a great role.

The correct line of the CCP's third plenary session and the CCP's sixth plenary session's historical summing up of the experiences gained over the past 32 years guarantee that we will not take any more roundabout courses or at least we will take fewer roundabout courses. The nationwide situation of stability and unity has been further consolidated. This successful launching of manmade satellites is an inspiration to the whole nation and has greatly strengthened our faith in the four modernizations.

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